The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Latest Aspect of the Military Situation.

Prussian Cavalry Within Fifty Miles of Paris.

Apprehensions of the Corps Legislatif.

Proposed Removal of the Pictures from the Louvre.

Rumors of Fighting in Direction of Mezieres.

Siege Operations at Strasbourg, Metz and Pfalsbourg.

THE SITUATION.

Reticence of the French Authorities—Imprisonment of Correspondents—Clearer Prospects for France.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

PARIS, Aug. 26, A. M.—Do not expect specific intelligence from this side for several days. There is a great strategic movement in progress, the importance of which is to be judged of by the reserve of the Generals and the authorities here. All letters and communications for the army have been stopped, and correspondents are imprisoned wherever found. Place no faith in the lying Prussian organs in London, or the journals courting German patronage in New-York. The military prospects of France are clearer and more certain than at any time since the commencement of the campaign. The French strategic combinations will scarcely fail to be attended with decisive results in regard to the destruction of the invading army.

Views Entertained in London—McMahon's Movements After Woerth—A Berlin Dispatch on the Subject.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Times* has the following résumé of the situation: King WILLIAM, leaving a sufficient force before Metz, where the siege works rise like exhalations, joined the Crown Prince, who was pushing on for Paris. The movements of Marshal MCMAHON begin now to be intelligible. A fugitive from Woerth, avoiding Metz, he passed through the Vosges and Moselle, to Nancy, and to Chalons, where he was reinforced by the Garde Mobile and the volunteers. His obvious aim has been to bar the passages and prevent the advance of the Crown Prince on Paris. Affecting to disregard him, the Crown Prince moved on his flank past the camp at Chalons, offering MCMAHON battle, which the latter declined, retreating on Rheims, leaving the Chalons camp all to the Prussians. Since that time Rheims itself has been abandoned. The obvious motive throughout on the part of the French has been to avoid a fight. The Prussians are now within a short march of Paris, where, perhaps, some slight additional resistance may be met.

LONDON, Aug. 26—3 P. M.—A strong detachment of Prussian cavalry occupies Doulevant. The Prussian cuirassiers have encamped at St. Remy.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—One corps of the First and Second Armies still confronts BAZAINE, while the remainder of the Prussians have marched on Paris.

FRENCH CHAMBERS ALARMED.

The Prussian Advance Eagerly Watched—Count Palikao on Spies—Favre Uttering Denunciations.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—In the Corps Legislatif, today, M. CHEVREAU, Minister of the Interior, said the army of the Crown Prince seemed yesterday to have arrested its onward course; but it commenced advancing again today. It is the duty of the Government to warn the Chambers. France and the people of Paris of the fact. The Committee of Defense had taken all measures to meet assault or siege. They might rely on the energy of the Minister of War. They might count upon the valor of the people of Paris. A similar communication was made to the Senate. Count PALIKAO in the Chamber, yesterday, broke out into bitter denunciations of Prussian spies. That they abounded in Paris he pointed to the recent judgments of the Council of War as a proof. He had further evidence which he could show the members. He hoped they would rely on his firmness, and added, "I have in my hands all the means necessary to repress disorder, and shall answer to the Chamber for the preservation of the public tranquillity." M. JULES FARRE, in the course of the debate, trusted there was no citizen of France so base as to look for defeat and national ruin as the foundation of his hopes. Such a person he denounced as thrice cursed.

PARIS.

The Prussian Cavalry Within Fifty Miles—Preparations to Remove Pictures and Books—The Spy Herdt.

LONDON, Aug. 26—10 P. M.—The Prussian cavalry is reported at Doulevant, St. Remy, Brienne, Landres and Chateau-Thierry, (the latter a station on the Eastern Railroad, fifty miles from Paris.) *Le Siecle*, contemplating the probability of a bombardment of Paris, urgently recommends the removal of the pictures from the galleries of the Louvre and the books from the Imperial Library.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Council of Ministers has upon revision, rejected the appeal of Prussia in the case of HERDT, sentenced to death as a spy, and the condemned will be executed immediately. English journals having announced the arrival in England of the wife and family of Marshal CANROBERT, Mme. CANROBERT writes to the Paris journals, indignantly denying the statement, and asserting that she had not been an hour out of Paris.

Official Information of the Enemy's Advance—Their Presence Expected in Six Days—Harmony Between the "Left" and the Administration—Arrests of Suspicious Persons.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—*Le Public* says important information was received today by the Government concerning the positions, numbers and movements of the enemy. The corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and a portion of the King's army is undoubtedly marching on Paris, while Gen. STEINMETZ is left to hold BAZAINE. The enemy may reach Paris within six days, should there be no change in their plans. The Senate and Corps Legislatif were to be notified of these facts today. The Corps Legislatif went into Committee of the Whole last night, and held a secret session, during which ample explanations were made by the Government in regard to the state of the defenses of the capital. Today a similar sitting will be held. Gen. TROCHU did not attend the sitting last night, as the Minister of War, his superior officer, was present. The Deputies of the Left had an interview with Count PALIKAO, the Minister of War, last evening, which is reported to have been perfectly satisfactory to all.... The subscription to the new French loan exceeded 1,000,000,000 of francs.... The Police, last night, made several hundred new arrests—200 in the Faubourg Montmartre alone. Among the prisoners were a number of strange women, who had in their possession money which they could not satisfactorily account for. They are said to be spies and persons paid to create trouble along the Faubourg Montmartre and adjoining streets. Many houses were searched. The arrests were chiefly made in obscure hotels and lodging-houses. In all, 2,500 persons have been arrested.

The *Constitutionnel* wonders that M. THIERS should refuse to accept a place in the Committee of Defense. His great patriotism and his connection with the construction of the walls of Paris made it natural to select him among the first for the position. It is said that Count DARU will be appointed in his place.

Germans Not Expelled from France—Contributions for the Wounded—French Feeling Toward the Invaders—Strangers and the Defense of Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—*Le Constitutionnel* denies that Germans have been expelled from France. At the beginning of the war they were prevented from leaving. Subsequently, however, all restriction was removed, and those who left did so of their own accord. The men who pretend that they were expelled by force, falsify. If, however, Paris is besieged, the authorities will take such measures as the public safety may demand. Numbers of soldiers, under arrest in different parts of France for light offenses, have been pardoned, and will immediately join their regiments. Sixty thousand dollars have been received here from French residents in the United States for the wounded, and a large sum has been received from Constantinople. The accounts received from places now occupied by the Prussians, show that the hostility of the inhabitants is increasing, and is encouraged by the Garde Mobile and sharpshooters, who attack small bands of Prussians, killing and wounding many of them. The Prefects and Mayors of a number of towns occupied by the Prussians in small force, will be dismissed by the Government for showing too little dignity and too much readiness in receiving the invaders.... *La Liberté* quotes from the law of 1833 to show that all foreigners remaining in Paris, may, in case of siege, be called upon to serve with the National Home Guard. The *Journal Officiel* says: "Though it is not proper to expose the plans of the Government, we may announce that the march of the Prussians on Paris will be retarded by every possible means." A decree in the *Journal Officiel* appoints Count DARU and two Senators members of the Committee of Defense.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The French Chambers have adopted a law providing that all able-bodied men between 20 and 35 years of age be enrolled for military duty without liberty to procure substitutes.

Decree of Gen. Trochu—Incapables and Dangerous Persons to be Expelled—The Supply of Flour—Limit of Eastward Railroad Travel.

PARIS, Aug. 25—Evening.—Gen. TROCHU, the Governor of Paris, has decreed that all individuals devoid of the means of subsistence, and whose presence contributes to the danger of public order and to the security of person or property, or whose acts tend to impede the measures of the authorities for defense and general safety, are to expelled from Paris. All infractions of the above order must be defended before a military tribunal ....Many arrests were made last night. Over 1,200 were occasioned by the order of Gen. TROCHU. Two hundred persons were arrested in the Faubourg Montmartre. Gen. TROCHU has in vain demanded the removal of M. PIETRI, the Prefect of the Police....The bakeries of Paris were all visited yesterday by the authorities, in order to order to investigate whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days according to the average daily sales....The *Opinione Nationale* says a new army is forming behind the Loire....The man who attempted to assassinate Marshal MCMAHON has been tried, and was shot today.....Yesterday engineers were engaged marking the bridges over the Marne, which are to be destroyed on the approach of the enemy. Chateau Thierry, about fifty-five miles distant, is the extremity of public travel on the Eastern Railroad.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The German Uhlans are objects of prodigious terror at Paris. Their arrival there is momentarily expected. Patrols are stationed everywhere in the vicinity to announce the event.

FROM THE FRONT.

Operations in the North—Reported Advantage for the French—Fighting Going on on the 25th—The Losses of the Prussians Last Week.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Letters from Rheims, and one received via Belgium, from the French Camp, report that BAZAINE gained a great advantage in a battle on the 23d, capturing many guns and prisoners. These reports however, are probably repetitions of previous rumors, which have not been confirmed, and are only telegraphed in the absence of official information.

SEDAN, Aug. 25, via BRUSSELS.—MCMAHON is trying to reach BAZAINE by the way of Mezières, Montmédy and Thionville, but the Prussians have cut through Varrennes and Dun. There is fighting going on between Dun, Busaney and Monzon. According to all probability, there will be an important action before long, not far from Montmédy.

MEZIERES, via PARIS, Aug. 26.—The details which are coming in here show that the Prussians received a serious check and suffered enormous losses in the battles of last week. After the last battle the wounded of both armies were brought here. There were over 12,000 Prussians, who were treated as well as our own wounded. The battle of the 18th was a real success for our arms. Its result was to render it impossible for all of King WILLIAM's army to join that of the Crown Prince. Only a small portion of the King's troops went from Pont-a-Mousson to Barle-Duc to take part in the movement on Paris.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Among the badly wounded in the battles of last week is the Baron VON RARDIN, the husband of the celebrated prima donna PAULINE LUCCA.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The town of St. Avold, having failed on account of total exhaustion to furnish the rations, forage and money demanded by the Prussians, was given up to pillage for one hour, and the inhabitants terribly treated.

Reported Fighting Toward Montmedy—The Inhabitants Defending Themselves—The Prussians Successful.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26, via London, Aug. 26, 1 P. M.—Heavy fighting commenced last night at the town of Stenay, ten miles from Montmédy, in the direction of Vouziers. The Prussians cut the railway between Chauvanges and Lamouilly. The wounded are brought to Montmédy. The gates of the city have been closed. An assault is momentarily expected.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Standard* this morning has a special telegram from Virton, (Belgian Luxembourg,) containing the following intelligence: A sharp engagement occurred on Thursday night at Stenay, near Montmédy. The Prussians were successful. Many of the French wounded are now at Montmédy.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The people on the outskirts of Stenay are defending themselves gallantly against the raids of the Prussians, and have inflicted considerable damage on the enemy. War news is communicated from the office of the Ministry of the Interior under the greatest reserve.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—A fourth army, under the command of the Prince Royal of Saxony, is forming, to co-operate with the Third Army in the movement on Paris.

The Prince Imperial Sent to Bethal—The Emperor with MacMahon—How the French and Prussians Fight.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Midnight.—The Prince Imperial has been sent to Bethal. The Emperor remains with the army of MCMAHON. The Mayor of Rheims received on Wednesday a copy of the proclamation declaring the penalty of death will be visited on all civilians who commit acts of hostility.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—A letter from Berlin says: "The French in all their actions begin to fire so soon that they cause great slaughter before the Prussians are within charging distance. It is admitted that the French fight bravely, but asserted that the positions they leave would have been retained under the same circumstances if occupied by the Prussians. The King of Prussia left the battlefield at Rezonville at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. As he passed through Gorze he was attended by MOLTKE, TRECHOU, VERDY, Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, the Duke of MECHLENBURG and Count KUKISOFF. Count VON BISMARCK, who was exploring the field of battle in his carriage with Gen. SHERIDAN, was not to be found when asked for by the King, and did not come in until dusk.

The Violation of a Flag of Truce—Prisoners in Germany—A New German Army.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The following are the particulars of a recent violation of a flag of truce: On Aug. 19 a farm-house on the field was filled with French wounded. Our surgeons were so busy they could not immediately attend to them, and Col. VERDY with a flag of truce, went to the enemy's lines to request the French to send surgeons to the sufferers. As he approached, waving the flag, he was fired upon, as before reported, and his mission of humanity was defeated. A similar case occurred at Marsal, where the besieged fired on a flag which brought a summons to surrender. There are now 20,000 French prisoners of war in Germany.

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—Col. VERDY, bearer of a flag of truce, and a trumpeter, were fired upon as they approached the walls of Metz, and both were wounded. The following telegram was addressed to Baron GEROLT, Minister of the North German Union at Washington:

BERLIN, Aug. 26.—The incident mentioned in the telegram of the 22d has recurred twice since. Capt. ROCHOW, sent by Gen. ALVENSLEBEN to Toul with a flag of truce, has been received with shots, and a trumpeter accompanying another flag of truce has been killed. You will lodge a protest with the United States Government against these repeated violations of international law, and declare that we shall henceforth, in the impossibility of sending flags of truce to a nation whose soldiers have lost, in Africa, China and Mexico, all recollection of the usages of civilized warfare. VON THILE.

STRASBOURG AND PFALSBURG.

Latest from the Besieged Cities—Strasbourg and Pfalsbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The last news from Strasbourg is that six persons have been killed, sixteen houses burnt, and the Cathedral slightly damaged. The people take refuge in their cellars. The fire from the town has killed a large number of the besiegers. As many spies still lurk in the city, the Commandant has ordered the soldiers to shoot any persons seen on the roofs. The open town of Kehl, on the German side of the Rhine has been nearly razed to the ground by shells thrown by the French from Strasbourg.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Pfalzburg continues its heroic defense. A church and twenty-one houses have been destroyed by the enemy's shells, and the garrison have repulsed two assaults, in which the Prussians lost 1,500 men. The town is well supplied with provision and munitions of war. It has been summoned to repeatedly to capitulate; but its commander replies he will blow the place up first.

Siege Works—Bombardment of Strasbourg—Heroic Defense of the Garrison of Toul.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 26.—There was a severe artillery battle at Kehl and Strasbourg on Wednesday night lasting until Thursday morning at 5 o'clock. A large part of the citadel and arsenal in Strasbourg was destroyed. Many fires occurred in that city on account of the vigorous bombardment. A French battery located at Marvien was captured without loss to the Prussians. The French fire has destroyed about twenty houses in Kehl.

MINDELHEIM, Bavaria, Aug. 26.—Since last Tuesday evening the bombardment of Strasbourg by the Prussians has been incessant. The citadel has been very badly damaged. The Prussian advanced post, with the siege train, is within 800 yards of the city walls. The walls have been terribly damaged. Several magazines have exploded in the city and at the fort. Fires have also broken out in different places. The Prussian losses have been trifling.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—One-half of the troops which have lately been besieging Toul have been marched to Nancy. The garrison of Toul defends the place heroically. The Prussian bombardment has thus far put but fifteen men *hors de combat*. The besiegers, on the contrary, have sustained serious losses. The Garde Mobile fight with great courage. The *Liberté* says: "At Toul, yesterday, the Garde Mobile made a sortie, defeating and killing the greater part of two Prussian regiments."....The environs of Metz have been inundated, by order of the French authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The Prussians use the railway from Luneville to a point near Strasbourg to transport their wounded....It is now certain there was no serious fighting yesterday, as reported in the *Figaro* last evening.

NEUTRAL POWERS.

Violation of Belgian Territory—Prussian Wounded Transported Across—English Neutrality—Mediation.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The *Patrie* semi-officially states that it has information concerning the violation of the territory of Belgium, that the Prussian wounded at Saarbrück and Saar-louis were so numerous, and so disastrous was the situation, that the Prussian authorities were forced to send to Cologne and Dusseldorf, but owing to the fact that the armies needed the railways clear for the reception of reinforcements and provisions, the wounded were conveyed across Belgium and Luxemburg, without notifying these Governments, until the wounded were under way. They could not then be sent back, though protests were made. Count BISMARCK when questioned on the subject, acknowledged the infraction of neutrality, but said he was forced so to act. France, says the *Patrie*, accepts the explanations of Belgium, but denounces to the civilized world the actions of BISMARCK, who respects no treaties or diplomatic conventions. The French Government has taken measures to cause Belgium to arrest the transportation of munitions of war or wounded soldiers across her territory. Belgium denies having permitted wounded Prussian soldiers to be sent across her territory.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The effect of the refusal of the French to permit wounded men to pass over neutral territory will be that the French wounded in our hospitals must wait until the Germans are treated.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Opinion Nationale* asks why England, whom no one menaces, arms in such feverish haste? England, who never spends a pound for any cause not her own, yet is now spending millions in arming! The *Opinion* wants to know what is the object of this unwonted activity.

VIENNA, Aug. 26.—Austria has asked the other Great Powers of Europe to give notice of any individual attempt at mediation between France and Prussia, and promises herself to act in accordance with this suggestion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A French Ram—Bismarck and Austrian Representatives—Alleged Desecration of Places of Worship by Prussians—News from Berlin by Way of Prague.

DOVER, England, Aug. 26.—A formidable iron-clad ram, armed with two enormous guns, passed this port, under the French flag, at 10½ this forenoon, steaming eastwardly.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Count VON BISMARCK from the first refused to permit any representative of Austria to accompany the Prussian Army. Mr. REUTER, in a communication to the London *Times* today, denounces the delays in the French telegraphic service. The French system has always been bad, he says, and now it takes at least six hours to transmit messages to England, and sometimes eight or ten. News messages sent in the afternoon do not generally arrive in time to be printed before the next afternoon.... Baron D'ARNIM, the Prussian Minister to Rome, has been created a Count, as a reward for his services in keeping Italy quiet.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—A letter to the *Univers* (Ultramontane organ) says: "A cry of horror rings throughout Alsatia, which has been so tried by the war. Our magnificent cathedral at Marienthal no longer exists. The Prussians burned it after profaning the statue of the Virgin by covering it with mud and breaking it in pieces."

PRAGUE, Aug. 26.—One of the journals of this city publishes a letter of its Berlin correspondent, dated Aug. 19, from which are extracted the following items: "We are persuaded here that efforts are making to conceal the fact that the Prussian Army lost seriously in the battles of the 15th and 16th. The details furnished here are not credited. It is openly asserted that the losses were so great that the army is disorganised and not able to advance, which will allow the French time to gather immense strength, causing the Germans to pay dearly for their first successes. Yesterday a demonstration was made before the Palace. Crowds assembled, demanding to know the news. What the Queen informed them in reply was no more than was already known. The crowd then dispersed slowly, unconvinced and dissatisfied."

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Immense quantities of American cured meats are shipped from Liverpool to France....There is great activity in the British armories and navy-yards. It is rumored that British artillery has been ordered from Plymouth to Antwerp.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes Admiral WILLAUMEZ's declaration of blockade of the Baltic coast of Germany. The *Moniteur* announces that the time for which German vessels going to or from certain ports were exempted from seizure has now expired, and all vessels belonging to the hostile Powers will be made prizes of wherever found.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—The Prussian *Moniteur*, referring to the slaughter of Prussians, Bavarians, Wurtembergers and Badeners, sees the unity of Germany cemented by the blood of her heroes.

Wholesale Enrollment Proposed—The Garde Mobile to Be Sent to the Army.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—It is said that the Committee of the Corps Legislatif, charged with the consideration of military measures, have proposed to enrol all men between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years. In the Corps Legislatif, M. MONTPATROUX proposed the total abolition of the Garde Mobile, and the distribution of the men now composing it into the regular army. He supported his proposition in a speech, wherein he claimed the measure was urgent, and would give the regular army at least 100 new regiments. At length the proposition was sent to the Military Committee. It will no doubt be adopted.

PARIS, Aug. 26—Evening.—It has been decided to enrol the Garde Mobile with the regular army.

Sympathy with the French in Virginia—Aid from San Francisco.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, Va., Aug. 26.—A vote of sympathy upon the issue of the Franco-Prussian war was taken here, in which much feeling was manifested by the visitors from all parts of the Union. At the close of the polls the vote stood two to one in favor of France. Gens. BEAUREGARD and HARDEE voted on the side of France.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—A cable dispatch was received in this city today from Berlin acknowledging the receipt of $15,000 from the San Francisco Sanitary Committee.

A Victory for the French Expected—The Impending Conflict—Head-quarters of King William—The Corps Legislatif.

The substance of Mr. GAILLARDET's dispatch to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, yesterday, is as follows:

"I shall be brief. I am not able to tell you of the movements of MCMAHON, upon whom rest today all the hopes of the country. I can say that I share these hopes, and I believe that the defeat of Woerth will receive a brilliant reversal. A great battle is imminent, not because we seek to open it, but because it is for the enemy an indispensable condition of success to work with rapidity. Delays fight against them. M. DE MOLTKE knows that Germany, with its system of recruiting, must win promptly, or will be the veritable victim of the campaign. Fifteen days of inaction on her part will give us time to form two new armies and to reinforce those who are today resisting the invasion. There is, therefore, logically, imminence of serious conflict. There has been more talk of peace at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Hold it for certain that, for less than a crushing disaster we shall never listen thereto, so long as there remains upon French soil one Prussian soldier. M. DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE has said it, and the whole Press has unanimously indorsed it. The head-quarters of King WILLIAM are at Bar-le-Duc; one of the corps of the Prussian Army, which had taken part in the battle of Woerth, occupies the Department of L'Aube. The march of the enemy upon Paris continues, but with some hesitation. Such are the fresh reports at the Ministry of the Interior up to noon."

THE STRUGGLE ON THE MEUSE.

Progress of the Prussian Arms—The Fighting on the Meuse—The Isolation of Metz.

It is now perfectly obvious that, as we intimated yesterday, the main portion of the Prussian Armies lately posted near Metz, is now on the road to Paris. A perusal of the very remarkable plan of campaign, which we give in another column, will render intelligible the tactics which they have again repeated with regard to the great fortress on the Moselle, and will also prepare the reader to understand the disposition of forces which may shortly be expected to be made around Paris. While the army of the Crown Prince and certain corps of both First and Second Armies are being pushed forward along the line of the Marne and the Aube toward the capital, a considerable force has evidently been detached either from Metz or from the columns moving forward by Bar-le-Duc, in order to intercept the attempted junction between that portion of BAZAINE's command which moved out of Metz on the 20th and the reserves under MCMAHON which lately occupied Chalons. It is not very clear whether it was MCMAHON's troops pushing forward to Metz, or BAZAINE attempting to retreat upon Rheims, that have been intercepted at Stenay. The former is indeed asserted, though there are other circumstances that render it improbable. A line drawn fifteen miles due north of Metz will describe the course of the Luxembourg Railroad between Metz and Thionville. At the latter point another line starts in a north-westerly direction nearly parallel to the line of the Belgian frontier, and at a distance of about seventy miles reaches Mézières, whence it is directed southward upon Rheims. Rather more than half-way between Thionville and Mézières is situated Montmédy, on one of the tributaries of the Meuse. The town of Stenay, with a population of about 3,000, is situated in the valley of the Meuse, about nine miles south-west of Montmédy, and about twenty-five miles north-west of Verdun. Mouson, mentioned in the same dispatches, is about ten miles north-west of Stenay, and is on the same line of railroad that passes Montmédy, while Busancy is about twelve miles south-west, and Dun nine miles south of Stenay. Dun is on the highway leading south to Verdun, parallel to the course of the Meuse, and Burzancy is on the road leading to Vouziers and Chalons, across the Ardennes.

The fighting of Thursday evidently took place in the triangle of which Stenay represents the apex, and Dun and Busancy the base. As to the extent, we have as yet no means of judging. Its importance may prove to be considerable, both in isolating Metz from its one remaining source of supplies or reinforcements, and thus completing the barrier which the Prussians have been at so much pains to construct between Lorraine and Champagne. With a large portion of the French Army still shut up in Metz, and the other sections hopelessly cut off from their base of supplies, the siege of Paris will be little liable to external interruptions.

PRUSSIAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

Strategic Plans of the Prussian Staff—Routes Traced for the Invading Armies—How Paris is to be Besieged—Detailed Account of the Points to be Occupied.

Translated from L'Opinion Nationale, Aug. 14 and 15.

The Prussians, and the Germans who have been identified with their projects, have long meditated the invasion of France. For many years our good neighbors have given themselves up to a profound study, and a minute examination of our means of defense, of our resources of all kinds, and of the obstacles, both natural and artificial which their armies may encounter in their march upon Paris. They have measured the length and the depth of even our smallest rivers; they have delineated and described their approaches; they are acquainted with the very slightest inequalities of our soil, even to the little tufts of wood scattered over the plains or among the hills, and even to the rural roads which interlace our communes from the banks of the Seine to the northern and eastern frontier. A Lieutenant-Colonel of the Prussian staff collected, before the war of 1866, all these materials, all the information necessary to mark out to the German Armies the routes they would have to follow in order to arrive victoriously under the walls of Paris. It is obvious that Gen. MOLTKE and the two Princes, have availed themselves largely of this preliminary description, in the organization of the present invasion.

THE INVADING ARMIES.

The author first recommends that the bulk of the invading army should be mobilized at Mayence and at Coblentz, an operation which, he says, will require only twelve to fourteen days. The operation effected, in the course of five, six or seven days, a part of these troops are to be dispatched either to Luxembourg or Treves, to form the Army of the Moselle. As this army will encounter the greatest force of the enemy, it must be the most numerous. Its effective strength should reach 220,000 men. It ought to be divided into two main columns, both of which must march upon Rheims—the first by way of Vousier, and the second by Verdun and Chalons-sur-Marne. This second column, leaving Metz 35 miles to the left, is to detach a blockading corps for that fortress. The second army, to be called that of the Saar, will concentrate before Mayence, and will enter France by the valley of the Rhine and the Palatinate. This army, of a strength of 150,000 men, will be divided into three columns, one of which will march by Larreguemines toward Pont-à-Mousson; the second will advance upon Nancy, and the third will march by way of Wissembourg toward the valley of the Bruche. This army will follow in general the road from Strasbourg to Paris. Whatever direction may be pursued by the Armies of the Moselle and Saar, they must take care to reunite between Rheims and Vitry-le-François. At the moment when they have effected a union, the third army ought to appear on the Marne; unless it may have reached the Aube or the Seine. This third army is to be called the Army of the Rhine, and may cross the river near Bâle.

JUNCTION OF THE THREE ARMIES.

The combined operations of the three armies must be directed, so that they can lend each other mutual support. Their junction ought to be effected on the Marne, between Chaumont and Rheims. If the two first have marched into the valley of the Aisne, the junction must be effected before reaching Soissons. The Prussian Colonel even counsels the formation of a fourth army, which should march upon Paris, by way of Chalons-sur-Saône and Dijon. The gravity of the obstacles to be surmounted is not underrated. He even predicts the sanguinary struggle that might be expected in the defiles of the Vosges, which the Prussians must cross between Wissembourg and Strasbourg. He finally supposes that after having left 300,000 men either on the field of battle, or before the fortified places occupied by the French, the German Army, still numbering about 400,000 men, will find it united under the walls of Paris.

THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

But Paris is not an ordinary fortress, it is a vast intrenched camp, defended by more than half a million of men, and protected by a wall of circumvallation eighteen miles in circumference, defended by ninety-three bastions, and fortified in accordance with the most perfect rules of the art. Nor is this all. These strong defenses are themselves defended, at distances varying from one and a quarter miles to four and a half miles, by a girdle of fifteen detached forts, provided with seven great outworks, flanking each other, and forming a second inclosure of thirty miles' circumference, whose powerful artillery can sweep everything before it at a distance of six miles. Paris, finally, is defended by the Seine, by the Marne, and by a circular railroad to which all the lines in France are connected, and which renders it possible to convey troops with great rapidity to the points menaced in the outer or inner line of fortifications. A place of this extent can be subjected neither to a proper siege nor to an investment complete enough to shut out reinforcements and supplies. It can, then, only be attacked at a given point, and the question remains what is the most vulnerable point of this immense circuit.

The forts of the East, Romainville, Noesy, Rosny, Nogent and Vincennes are very advantageously situated on the summit of a plateau, partly covered by the Marne. They form a formidable line of defense, and it would be imprudent—as the Prussian officer formally declares—to attempt an attack at this point. Nor must an attack be thought of on the fort Charenton, situated to the south of the preceding, because, after its capture, it would be necessary to cross the Marne, under the triple fire of the forts of Vincennes, Ivry, and inner works of Paris. To the south of Paris and to the west of Charenton are situated the forts of Ivry and Bicêtre, but the siege works could only be executed under the fire of the adjoining forts. The other forts on the south—Montrouge, Vanves and Issy—rising on the steep heights which extend from Sceaux to Versailles, are difficult of attack, and the same may be said of the citadel of Mont Valerien, the only fort which defends Paris on the west. Mont Valerien is situated at a distance of five miles from the fort of Issy, but counting from the latter Paris is doubly covered by the Seine, which first flows to the north-east, forms a bend, joins the forts of St. Denis, and then directs its course to the south-west, parallel to and slightly distant from the first curve. Exactly in the middle of these bendings of the river is situated Mont Valerien. The French could launch vessels upon the Seine, armed with guns of heavy calibre, which would inflict cruel havoc on the besiegers. The river Seine, from Issy to St. Cloud, and beyond Mont Valerian, is besides protected by obstacles in the shape of wooded heights and country villas, which could easily be adapted for purposes of defense.

THE VULNERABLE POINT OF PARIS.

The efforts of the besiegers must therefore be directed upon St. Denis, and here we borrow the exact words of the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel: "For a German besieging army, the points of attack of the fortifications of Paris are naturally the north and north-east. In the first place they are the weakest, for the east front is partly covered by the Marne, and those of the south and west are the strongest, and their attack might compromise the line of retreat of the besiegers, upon which the French army of reserve would not fail to operate. So as not to expose themselves to have this fact, the besiegers must choose the north as the point of attack, for their army of observation ought to cover the lines of retreat which follow the course of the Meuse and the Seine, as they could also be able to restore the railroads from Strasbourg and Mulhouse which run along these valleys. These roads would also serve for the transport of siege material from the Rhine fortresses, if the French positions captured had not already furnished it. In any case the material must be of the very heaviest calibre. Admitting that the German Army of observation should be stronger than the French Army of reserve, and that the latter held at a distance from Paris was unable to interrupt the siege, St. Denis should be the first point of attack. Its capture would, in fact, permit of an advance toward Montmartre on the wall of circumvallation without being exposed to the flank and rear fire of the outer forts. Only those who start from the Seine need be regarded with any apprehension.

CONDUCT OF THE SIEGE.

The three forts of St. Denis and that of Aubervilliers will be simultaneously besieged, and a less serious attack will be made on the other forts facing east. The siege will then assume the same character as that of Sebastopol, and the siege works will have to be undertaken at the same time against a line of fortifications extending over several leagues. St. Denis is situated on the right bank of the Seine, which, at this point, doubles back on its course, and forms a tongue of land whence the siege works might be taken in flank and rear. Its occupation by the besiegers becomes thus a necessity. It is difficult, but not impossible, if the Seine is crossed in the neighborhood of Argenteuil. The besiegers will then be able to command the citadel of Mont Valerien, situated upon the second tongue of land, to destroy the railroad communication of the left bank of the Seine with Paris, and to cover the attack upon St. Denis. A bridge thrown over the Seine would place them in communication with the troops operating on the right bank.

POSITION OF THE TROOPS.

In order to execute this daring plan, the Prussian strategist assigns to each corps of the invading army the place it ought to occupy, and the part it will be called upon to play in the general plan of operations. He places 50,000 men before the three forts of St. Denis, and on the tongue of land formed by the Seine between St. Denis and Mont Valerien. He masses 20,000 men on the north at St. Denis in order to cover the seige of this point, and to reinforce the corps isolated on both banks of the Seine. These 70,000 men are to find their material of preparation to the north of St. Denis, or in the forest of Bondy. We might concentrate, he adds, 30,000 men in this forest, 20,000 at Bourget, behind La Molette, and 30,000 at Nuilly-sur-Marne, in order to occupy the routes from Metz and from Coulommiers, and sustain the besieging corps at St. Denis. The 20,000 men at Bourget would menace the fort of Aubervilliers, and might be able to besiege it. They would be scarcely two and a half miles distant from St. Denis, and would form, along with the troops posted at this point, a mass of 90,000 men. These, united with the 30,000 established in the forest of Bondy, at two and a half miles from Bourget, would be able to offer in this forest a very energetic resistance in the event of being compelled to retreat, or if they wished to act against the sallies in force of the besieged, to which they would necessarily be exposed. On the other hand, the 30,000 men ported at Neuilly, on the right bank of the Marne, will be able to occupy the hill to the east of the fort of Rosny, and to undertake a series of attacks, not very formidable, it is true, against the forts facing east, as well as to form, with the 30,000 men, in the forest of Bondy, an army of 60,000, which could secure the path of retreat. Other 30,000 men should be placed between Neuilly-sur-Marne and Villeneuve-sur-Seine, in order to observe the roads which start from the confluence of the Seine and the Marne toward the east. Bridges established on the Marne would place these 30,000 men in communication with the troops established on the right bank at Neuilly. The besieging army would then number 180,000 men, but to besiege Paris this is not sufficient. To protect adequately the besiegers, a great army of observation is required. This rôle is assigned by the Prussian Lieutenant-Colonel to the Third Army, whom he supposes to number 120,000 men, and to whom he wishes to join a fourth army, penetrating into France by way of Switzer-land. On this hypothesis, the invading army would arrive before Paris with an effective strength of 400,000 men. The task of the latter division would be to hold the French Army of relief as far from Paris as possible, to intercept supplies, and to destroy the railroads which place Paris in communication with the south and west of France.

THE DESTRUCTION OF FRANCE.

Necessity for United Action—What Defeat Means for France—Prussian Animosity.

Translated from the Opinion Nationale, Aug. 13.

France has a quick and thorough conception of events. Three checks, which we should almost bless for having opened our eyes, had no sooner made us understand that our army had neither head, plan or evident purpose, before a universal thrill went through the entire nation. The directing powers were changed, and the entire population came to ask for arms and volunteer for the strife. The fact is that everybody felt that a double peril threatened us. We were without head or organization, and we had before us an antagonist long since well organized, and whose political purpose may be stated in a single sentence—the destruction of France. We do not exaggerate anything. There exists in Prussia a national feeling of animosity toward France; a national wish—the destruction of France. As long as France exists, and as long as she remains a Great Power, the projects of the Prussians cannot be realized. That explains those long and minute preparations, those knowing diplomatic intrigues, that system of Indian strategy which has enveloped us with a network of espionage which foments quarrels, which neglects nothing in order to put to sleep, to blind, to embarrass in a thousand petty ways an adversary which Prussia knows well she could not conquer openly. Let us have no illusion in the matter—the final triumph of Prussia means the dismemberment of France as well as her disarmament and her being prevented from maintaining an army worthy of her rank; it means in fine, the destruction of France. It means an implacable victor without favor or mercy; the use and abuse of power; the use to the utmost limit of a momentary superiority. The danger has threatened us; we have all felt its thrill. That is why, for a week past, France has ceased to sleep; why, from the humble peasant to the son of the millionaire, every one comes to offer his life, and that is why all sacrifices seem light compared with the evils of which we have caught a glimpse.

No, let us have no further illusion; no one will come to our assistance. Being conquered, no one will be able to shield us from the exactions of the conqueror. It is a duel to death, a war of races, a contest to the very end. Either France will be beaten and will disappear from the political arena, or Prussia will be driven back by the sword to her natural limits, leaving behind 500,000 bodies to line our roads. That is why all France rises like a single man; why each one eagerly proffers his life and his blood, and murmurs not against the inevitable delays which curb his eagerness to fight.

The Recent Accident on the Lackawanna Valley Railroad—Singular Disappearance of the Divisional Superintendent.

From the Mauch Chunk Gazette, Aug. 26, 1870.

A collision took place on the Mahanoy Division, L. V. R. R., near Quakake Junction, on Wednesday morning. An empty coal train ran into a gravel train. A fireman named HENRY HESS was killed. He jumped from the train when he saw the danger, and the cars piled up and fell over upon him. He was a German, and it is believed had no relatives in this country. The engineers were only slightly hurt.

Mr. ALONZO P. BLAKESLEE, the Assistant Superintendent of this Division, on hearing of the disaster—and being at the time within a half mile of the place—turned off in an opposite direction, and has not been heard of since, although diligent search has been, and is being, made for his discovery. What caused him to leave in this manner it is difficult to say, unless it is that he was so shocked on hearing of the fatal results of the accident, and supposing that there might be an effort made to implicate him, wandered off under temporary aberration of mind. His family and friends are in great distress, and any information which will lead to his whereabouts will relieve them of great anxiety. It is proper to add that he was in no way to blame in the matter. The accident occurred from the neglect of the agent at Quakake

CORRESPONDENCE.

LAKE SUPERIOR RAILROAD.

Progress of the Inauguration Expedition—On the Lake—The Pictured Rocks—The Mines at Marquette.

From Our Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., Thursday, Aug. 18, 1870.

My last dispatch, dated 15th inst., left our expedition at the Sault Ste. Marie, so that it now devolves upon me to sketch our progress from that point to the place from which this letter is addressed. The Sault, although by no means a beautiful spot, is interesting as well as picturesque; and, as usual, the American has the advantage of the Canadian front; Fort Brady, the stronghold of the former, being the first and most striking object in the panorama. Passing up the river, we met and exchanged greetings with the steam-ship *Chicora*, an old Confederate blockade-runner, and now the fastest boat on the lakes, running between Collingwood, Fort William and Buffalo. On landing we first of all visited the United States steam corvette *Michigan*, which was moored at the wharf, and received a hearty welcome from her Captain and officers. A party of us, including several ladies, then essayed a run down the rapids—or the chute, as it is called here—in a canoe piloted by Indians; and certainly the sensation was not only novel, but positively grand; rushing onward with the speed of a race-horse, and feeling our frail bark bending and quivering under us like a sheet of paper, while our swarthy crew, by a single touch of their paddles, threaded their precarious course among the jagged rocks and hidden dangers with a nonchalant ease and confidence which entirely bereft the enterprise of anything like danger. Leaving here at 5½ P. M., same evening, after passing the locks on the canal with perfect ease and security, we steamed up the river, passing about a mile from the canal the wreck of the propeller *Antonauga*, which had gone down only the day previous in twenty-six feet of water. She had been laden with sheep and cattle, nearly all of which were lost, with the exception of one cow, which was swept down the rapids much to her disgust, but, after all, got safely on shore. All the crew and passengers were saved.

ON THE SUPERIOR.

Passing out of the river between two bold head-lands, with a light-house on the American point, we entered the broad expanse of Superior, passing a perfect fleet of vessels, bound down. Our resources for amusement appear to be unlimited, a corps of minstrels, organized among the colored servants, paying us a visit in the evening, and their really excellent performance further supplemented by a band of white imitators, recruited from among our own circle. Amateur theatricals are also in preparation, the play being JOHN BROUGHAM'S "Pocahontas," which is being gotten up under the direction of a gentleman of the Press, who appears *au fait* in such matters. The first rehearsal was an immense success, and gives promise of an entertainment of no ordinary excellence; the rôle of the heroine finding a most attractive, and talented representative in Miss H——, of Cambridge, Mass. The performers may be seen pacing unfrequented places, parts in hand, and conning their lines with assiduity and perseverance. The wind blew fresh all night, and the morning found more than one, even of the sterner sex, *hors de combat;* consequently there was plenty of room at the breakfast-table, with sounds of the direst woe, and other symptoms of the *mal-de-mer*, emanating ever and again from the depths of fast-closed state-rooms. But land is a great reviver, so that, by the time the boat brought up at Marquette wharf, nearly all the sick were ready for a trip ashore. Meanwhile, we bounded along, passing, in the early morning, Sand Bluff, an immense precipice of red sand-stone, more than 340 feet high, looming up through the gray breaking dawn like one of the giant Pillars of Hercules.

THE PICTURED ROCKS.

About 6 A. M. we were abreast of the celebrated pictured rocks, one of the most remarkable and beautiful effects I have ever seen. These rocks, all sandstone, extend for a distance of between five and six miles, and average an altitude, seemingly, of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet, their summits being crowned with dense forest, and the waters of the lake washing the foot of the precipice. The entire face of these rocks is, as it were, painted by the brush of an artist, and display every conceivable kind of grotesque and fantastic form portrayed in the most varied combination of brilliant colors. We had in one case a colossal representation of a railroad train running along a mammoth trestle bridge; in another, a temple with its lofty portal flanked by massive and highly-ornamented pillars; next, we passed dragons, ships and monsters, all seemingly the work of man's hands, but in reality the mere freaks of Nature, resulting from the peculiar formation of the strata. There are several caves, too, of divers dimensions, through one of which, I was credibly informed, there is a passage for a boat for nearly four miles, from the entrance to the exit, a little further up the lake. The sun not being bright at the time we passed these rocks, we were deprived of a great deal of the splendor of tinting, which, in a sunny day, is described as being wonderfully effective: but I can scarcely conceive what I did see being improved upon, the *coup d'œil* being absolutely perfect.

MARQUETTE—THE MINES.

Passing Grand Island in a stiff breeze of wind, we reached Marquette about noon. This city is a well laid out one, with a population of 4,240, a good harbor, as well as other evidences of a thriving commercial business. Having had a special train put at our disposal, we started at 3 for the mines, having as our cicerone Mr. PUMPELLEY, the eminent geologist, author of *Across America and Asia*, and at present connected with the mines in this quarter. These are supposed to be the richest and best regulated of any of the iron districts in the country. To describe thoroughly all the interesting sights we saw, would be an endless task; besides, to see one of these mines, is to see them all; so that a few words in connection with the Superior mine, which was first opened in 1857, and is situated about sixteen miles from the city, will suffice. There are here what is known as slate, granular, specular, and soft hematite, yielding about seventy to seventy-five per cent. of pure iron. The main shaft on the hill is down 100 feet to the first level, and is now on its way, 60 feet further to the second level. From this shaft there are drifts of 100 feet south, 115 west, and 150 north-east. These drifts all connect with other shafts in three open cuts, the ore from which is raised through the main shaft. Incased in miners' suits, and armed and equipped with tallow dips, we descended the main shaft. Down the seemingly interminable ladders we went into utter darkness, save and except the faint light from our candles:—down, down, down, till we began to think we were attempting to fathom the depths of the bottomless pit, all the time realizing the fact, as we clung to the ladder, that the wicked do indeed stand on slippery places—and still downward we go through the damp air and sulphurous smoke, until, at last, we stand upon the solid iron floor at the bottom of the ladder, a mere speck of light skyward, and illimitable darkness around us. Then, straining our vision, (all the time in an atmosphere of burnt gunpowder,) we catch the glimmer of flickering lights in the distance, and by their aid discover a group of miners hard at work, quarrying huge lumps of the precious metal. Here these hard-fisted fellows labor in relays, day and night, holding the drill, or wielding the sledge, the mere sight of which would sicken your soft-skinned, effeminate clerk or tradesman—leaving their subterranean abode only long enough to get their meals and allotted sleep. At the bottom of the shaft is a sort of room, 50 by 100 feet, and 25 feet high—floor, walls and roof of the very best quality of ore, from which three drifts have been driven to connect with as many different openings. Here, also, are the scales upon which the ore is weighed before hoisting. Some idea of the extent of operations in this shaft and the drifts below, may be gathered from the fact that no less than sixty men are employed below the surface. The ore is brought to the skip at the bottom of the shaft by mules, of which there are several that have not seen daylight for over six months. The engine-house, which contains the machinery for hoisting and pumping, is a short distance from the shaft, and is a model of neatness. Engine, pump and machinery work like a charm, the engineer having full control of the skip by means of an indicator, which tells him its precise position in the shaft. The hematite bed, as it is called, is separate, and at a considerable distance from the ones above described. This bed, so far as developed, is from 250 to 300 feet in length, but the width has not yet been ascertained. It is, however, a most extensive and valuable deposit, and is entirely uniform in appearance and quality. In this mine occurs the red chalk formation which skirts along the whole length of its foot wall, so far as it has been developed. This chalk is manufactured into a red paint by a Detroit Company, and is considered quite valuable. Taking the whole of the mines in the county, I am informed that thirty-three per cent. of the entire material sent to the surface is salable ore, sixty-four per cent. of which is salable pig-iron, sixty-six per cent. of the pig being salable steel rails. Out of Marquette County alone comes one-fifth of all the iron dug out in all the United States. Lake Superior, it has been ascertained, is entirely surrounded by this iron belt, rich beds of ore having been found twenty miles from Ashland, on the South Shore, as well as in several districts on the Northern margin, while immense quantities exist a short distance north of Duluth, a city and port which must assuredly, at no very distant date, become the Marquette of the western end of the Lake, and, like that city, ship ore to the coal fields of Ohio and Pennsylvania.

ON THE LAKE AGAIN.

The wind had gone down, and the angry waters become calm and placid, when we took our departure about 8 P. M., so that a good dinner, followed by a pleasant evening, sent our entire community to bed in good humor, with the sure prospect of a sound and quiet night's rest. About 7 P. M., yesterday, we reached Bayfield, a small but thriving town, with about five hundred inhabitants, situated on the hill side—its harbor being protected by a range of beautifully-wooded islands, twenty-three in number, called the "Apostles." Here is anchorage and wharf room for any number of vessels, and these can run in for shelter in any weather. While staying here, our party was visited by Ex-Senator RICE, of Minnesota, who came just in time to assist at a ball on board, which was improvised for the occasion, and lasted till the "wee wee hours" of the morning. We received at Bayfield large supplies of brook-trout, some of them weighing from two to three pounds each. Leaving the wharf this morning at 7 o'clock, we steamed out among the islands, passing Le Point, one of the oldest French settlements in the country, having been founded by the Jesuits more than two hundred years ago. It now contains nothing but half-breeds, who subsist by fishing; but the old French church still stands, and its pastor, residing at Bayfield, still preaches the Word of God in the French language, as in days of yore.

ARRIVAL AT DULUTH.

We arrived at Duluth about 2 P. M., where we were received by a committee appointed for that purpose, and every attention paid to our comfort. Duluth appears to be a rapidly-increasing port, manifesting unmistakable promise of still further development. Further particulars I must reserve for my next letter, which will give you full details of the ceremonials at the opening of the railroad—that being, of course, the grand object of the expedition—with a sketch of Duluth, St. Paul's, and their respective surroundings, and also a narrative of some of the excursions on our programme.

CUBA.

Tidings from Europe—Affairs in the Island—The Case of the Volunteers—War News—The Panama Cable.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

The war in Europe is occupying public attention to the greatest extent imaginable, every other topic being laid aside for the time being, and the most ultra Spaniards and Cubans speak only of France and Prussia, having apparently forgotten the rebellion, and exchanged their idols and heroes for the soldiers and fighting men of Europe. The grand spectacle of the European war makes the affair in Cuba appear like a farce. Nevertheless the war here is proportionally more fecund in incidents, and if the assertions of Spanish or Cuban partisans could be believed, a VALMASEDA, MONTANA, QUESADA and BEMBETA, know more of war, do more fighting, and have more talent than any of the Prussian or French Generals.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The protestation mania against DIAZ QUINTERO is abating considerably, but as the Volunteers knew that their own statements, as interested parties, would not have the desired effect in Spain, they called on the different Consuls here to certify to their respectability. The certificates given by the Consuls are very curious, and are of two classes, namely, those of such Consuls who hold merely an honorable title, and are employed in commercial pursuits, their future welfare depending on the success of the Spanish arms; and those of the independent Consuls of the three Great Powers, those of England, France, and the United States. The acting Consul-General of the North German Confederation appears to be more of a Spaniard than most Spaniards themselves, in his communications. The Austrian Consul-General, Mr. SHARFENBERG, head of a large commercial house, certifies that he always has and does believe the Volunteers to be the most useful institution extant, and that the maintenance of order is due to them. The Russian Consul, also a merchant, expresses himself in similar terms, and in the name of his nation returns thanks to the Volunteers. The Portuguese Consul says that he has formed the highest opinion of such a patriotic, brilliant, &c., &c., body as the Volunteers. The Belgian Consul, M. VAN ASSCHE, another merchant, says the Volunteers are dignified defenders of the Spanish nationality, and have always complied with their social, political and moral duties in a loyal manner. CARLOS RUGA, the Italian Consul, sings the same tune. The other merchant Consuls, those of Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Holland, and of the Central and South American Republics, have kept silent on the subject. The letter of Mr. DUNLOP, the English Consul-General, is characteristic and sarcastic; he says to the Committee who asked him to certify to the invariable good behavior of the Volunteers:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter, and thank you. I intend to embrace the first opportunity to send a copy of your letter to London, and I shall inform you of the answer which I receive. In the meantime, I remain, very truly yours,

A. GRAHAM DUNLOP,
British Consul-General.

The French Consul does not wish to say anything, either, and, like the English Consul, returns his thanks for the letter received, but will transmit it to his Government. The American Consul did not even answer in writing, but referred the matter to Washington, although the *Diario* states that Mr. HALL says that he has a high opinion of the Cuban Volunteers. Thus we see that interest has a great deal to do with a person's official opinion; and although the Volunteers, especially those in certain portions of the interior, are everything but angels, it must nevertheless be confessed that they have greatly improved in their behavior within the past six months, and as far as the Havana Volunteers are concerned, have not given any cause of complaint since ZAMORA killed GREENWALD. The battalions have been purified, and if nobody meddles with them they will not trouble anybody. The city is exceedingly quiet, and this is mainly due to the fear which the rabble has of the volunteers, who are at any moment ready to aid the Police, and in several instances lately have arrested robbers and burglars. Whether they will remain so is quite another question.

WAR NEWS.

The jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus will soon present the aspect of a desert. The destruction of property continues, and the miserable guano hut of the laborer is no more exempt than the mansion and sugar-houses of the planter. The journals are very reticent of late, and barely make mention of any encounters, but private letters and verbal information derived from parties who arrive here, picture the situation as gloomy in the extreme, and the accounts of misery, cruelty and havoc are almost beyond belief. Engagements of no consequence, if described singularly, are daily taking place, and competent persons compute that the deaths in that jurisdiction alone amount to one hundred and fifty every week for both parties. Cholera and fevers are the prevailing epidemics, the Cubans suffering severely from the former and the Spaniards from the latter. As neither party, and especially the Cubans, have any decent hospital accommodations, the number of deaths, in proportion to those attacked, is exceedingly large. And what is true of Sancti Spiritus in this respect, is the case all over the island....From every portion of the Cinco Villas we receive the usual accounts of one or two men killed and perhaps a few wounded. These dispatches are a mere mockery, and whenever the official account speaks of one or two, it means ten or twenty. These few may be those killed in regular encounters, but up to the present no chronicler has been found to give any accurate statistic as to the dozens and hundreds who are shot down everywhere, and of whom nothing is said....Puerto Principe gives but few signs of life. Gen. CARO prefers the quiet and luxurious retreat at Puerto Principe to the bad roads and heavy showers in the country. His Maraguan trip convinced him that fighting the insurgents is anything but fun, and that they shoot with leaden bullets instead of rose-water. If CARO continues, not even his friend PRIM will be able to mention him favorably....No later information has been received from the Generals imprisoned by AGRAMONTE. An American gentleman, related to one of the prisoners, left here on the last steamer to investigate the matter. As all of them, and especially PORRO, are extremely popular among all classes, it is doubtful whether AGRAMONTE will carry his audacity so far as to harm them. The death of PORRO and the others would be the signal for the downfall of the revolution.....The Eastern Department remains still disputed territory, and in order to obtain any advantages either side must fight for it. The Cubans, according to last accounts, are well supplied with arms and ammunition, and as provisions are plentiful they can easily hold out for a long time.

THE PANAMA CABLE.

The Panama cable has been very unfortunate thus far. Several breaks have occurred in the line laid across the shallow water between the keys of Diego Perez; but yesterday they had all been mended, and Sir CHARLES BRIGHT left Batabano this morning, in order to continue the laying of the cable to Cienfuegos, where he will erect a temporary station, at the light-house. It is probable that he takes this step in order to telegraph from Jamaica and Santiago de Cuba to that point, in case the cable over the Keys should again show signs of getting out of order. The expense to the Company caused by these delays is three thousand dollars daily. It is hoped that the cable will reach Santiago de Cuba in a few days.

QUESADA'S STORY.

The Captain-General has published an official statement in the journals, derived from a telegram from Spain, saying that the report published by that portion of the Press favorable to the Cuban cause, that QUESADA had been received in audience by NAPOLEON, and also been assured of assistance, is false. This statement is generally believed, private telegrams and letters from Paris confirming it.

QUASIMODO.

ITALY.

The Senate in Session—An Attack on the Ministry—France and Rome—Prospects and Speculations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, Aug. 5, 1870.

In speaking in my last of the adjournment of the Italian Parliament, the Senate was quite overlooked, and the fact was not mentioned that it continues its sessions a little while longer. This usually quiet body has within a day or two been the theatre to which has been transferred a little of the loud talk of the blustering Chamber of Deputies. Day before yesterday, Gen. CIALDINI, who figures in the double rôle of military man and Senator, made a furious attack upon the Ministry, so arrogant in its tone as to be almost insulting, and to seem like a first step toward something like a Spanish pronunciamento. He pretended to speak for the army, and blamed the Ministry in the most spiteful terms for the reductions that have been made in the annual cost of the public defense on land and sea. The attack was made in a style almost ferocious, and such as the Senate, at least, is not accustomed to. Signor SELLA, the Minister of Finance, led the defense with skill, and with a few dexterous strokes, effectually skinned the General, and left him standing with his raw surface exposed to whoever might be disposed to follow up the punishment. The attendance of Senators was unusually large, and the public tribunes were filled with spectators. Public attention is pretty thoroughly aroused, and the discussion of questions connected with the position and prospects of the country awaken a more or less anxious curiosity. The charge made by Gen. CIALDINI was that the Ministry should have foreseen the war, and put the army and navy in a condition of efficiency;—an untenable view, as the most sagacious statesmen of Europe did not believe in the probability of the war six months before it broke out. The discussion closed by a unanimous vote of confidence in the Ministry.

FRANCE AND ROME.

The French soldiers, in detachments, are taking leave of Rome, and it is thought that in a few days none will be left of the five thousand troops which have garrisoned the Papal territory. Many thousand soldiers of the Army of Italy are on the Roman frontier to hinder any attempted invasion, and the clerical party should be free from anxiety for the safety of the Pope. But there is no feeling of security; for the Italian Government enjoys among these neither respect nor confidence, and the tone of alarm is sounded louder and louder by the clerical organs. GARIBALDI is carefully watched in his island, by the authorities, and the declaration has been distinctly made by the mouth of the Minister, that any found in arms, contrary to law, will be severely punished. But what is really feared by the friends of Rome is, that the withdrawal of the protection of France is the first step toward the concession to the Italian Government of the capital of Italy. Of such an intention, on the part of the Imperial Government, we have not yet the slightest trustworthy evidence. But the possession of Rome by the Kingdom of Italy, which must come at last, has for the clerical power a terrible significance. It means the breaking up of a hundred or more monastic establishments, and the turning adrift upon the world of several thousand monks and nuns, nearly as helpless, and as useless for any productive labor, as children. It means the conversion to the service of the State of ecclesiastical property of the value of a great many millions. Unless there is a special provision in the fundamental pact touching the papal prerogative, the Pope will be reduced to an Italian subject, if he should remain in Rome, and exposed, with the rest, if not to the caprices of legislation, to all common legal exactions. Such a prospect is calculated to produce dejection in the circle of the Roman Court. But Rome may not become an Italian possession, and the Pontiff may be able to preserve what political power is left to him in his petty dominion. We do not know what success the Emperor may have in the present war, or what may be his purposes after it. If fortune should once more favor NAPOLEON III. the power of the Empire will be consolidated, and the Emperor can prepare himself with more confidence than ever to execute a master-stroke at Rome. Nature is following its course, and the years of PIUS IX. are drawing to a close. It is constantly asserted by idle talkers that the present Pontiff will have no successor, and that MASTAI-FERRETTI is the last of the Popes. But in spite of doubts there will be an election; for the choice of an incumbent of St. Peter's chair has been made at a moment of more terrible exigency than the present, in the history of the Church. This admitted, it only becomes a question as to what dictates of interest and policy may influence the decisions of the Cardinals in conclave. If the Empire is strengthened by war, it is still our theory that the Cæsar will seek to strengthen it still more by binding the sacerdotal party to his cause by making sure to have, in the person of its chief, a member of his own family. It is not premature to discuss such a possibility, for it is within reason to believe, as human events succeed each other, that the question may be settled in a twelve-month. The influence of the French Prelacy is certainly not powerful at Rome, and we have not heard as much as we might expect of the intrigues of French diplomacy, but the solution becomes more simple as the exigency of the situation is more sharply defined. There is, perhaps, no cleaner member of the circle of the "Porporato," than the Cardinal LUCIEN BONAPARTE. He has not wrangled in the present Council, nor stained his garments with its intrigues. His character is that of a modest and devout Christian disciple, whose attention is given to scholastic studies and spiritual improvement, and no objection could be made to him as an incumbent of St. Peter's chair, on the ground of moral and intellectual unfitness. The Empire would be immensely strengthened, and enriched with what is called moral force, by such an appointment. It has been suggested that a Bonaparte on the Papal throne would produce a schism in the Catholic Episcopacy. Such a schism already exists, and the new step might lead to the triumph of Gallicanism, if that term may be used to distinguish between ultramontane tendencies and liberal principles. The Emperor might increase still more his prestige and his moral influence, and add to the splendor of his Court, by transferring the Papal residence from the Vatican to Versailles. The Roman question would be settled, and the great procession of the faithful in seeking the spiritual chief, would have to go by the door of the Tuileries. Such is the theory we have framed for the solution of these questions, if fortune favors the Emperor. We know that it was a cause of regret to the First NAPOLEON that he had not a Pope in his family, and it seems strange that it does not enter the heads of the Italians that the present Emperor has the intention to realize this design.

ANGELICO.

NEBRASKA.

The New Capital of Nebraska—Its Growth—Public Buildings—The Great Salt Deposits.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Neb., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

About ten years ago a place on the prairies of Nebraska was named Lincoln, and selected as the future Capital of the State by a commission appointed for that purpose, whose action was confirmed by the Legislature. It is not the geographical centre, but both south and east of it, about fifty miles west of the Missouri River, and seventy-five or eighty miles from the southern boundary of the State. I have now made my first visit to this young city, and will give you some of my "impressions."

POPULATION AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Lincoln contains a population of not far from 2,500. Some of the inhabitants are ambitious, like the denizens of all Western towns, and claim over 3,000. The census will soon settle the matter. The city is beautifully located in a rolling prairie region and in the midst of one of the best agricultural sections of the West. Its public buildings consist: 1. The Capitol of the State, occupied but not entirely finished; cost between $150,000 and 200,000; 2. The State University and Agricultural College combined; roof on, cost $150,000. 3. Insane Asylum, on which good progress has been made. 4. State Penitentiary, cost about $100,000.

THE SALT LAKES.

Two miles from the town are the salt basins, or lakes, as they are called. Inexhaustible quantities of salt, of sufficient purity for all coarser farm and packing purposes, are to be found, and to be had for the mining. A firm is engaged in manufacturing by solar and artificial heat, a purer article, producing now about two tons a day, and preparing for a large increase of their facilities. There is no reason why the whole Mississippi Valley—especially west of the river—may not be supplied from this source. The supply is practically inexhaustible, and the quality superior to that of the Saginaw salines, while the cost of production is much lower.

THE CAPITOL CITY.

Lincoln is now approached from the East by a single line of railroad only—the continuation of the Mississippi and Missouri River—(Chicago and Burlington.) This strikes the Missouri opposite Plattsmouth—one branch going up the bank of the river north forty miles, to Council Bluffs, and the other continuing in nearly a straight line west to Lincoln, fifty miles. The Midland Pacific is rapidly approaching the town by way of Nebraska City. It is already graded, or nearly so, and track laying is progressing at a lively speed. The road from Omaha is already in operation about twenty-five miles, and is being pushed forward with energy. By another year Lincoln will have three eastern outlets. There are here several churches—Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, &c.—good schools, and a daily and weekly newspaper, and Lincoln possesses, and is surrounded, by all the elements of a vigorous growth, and a permanent prosperity. The salt deposit is one of the most remarkable "formations" I ever witnessed, and is a great curiosity in its way. The incrustation is of varied thickness, and all the impurities consist of foreign matter introduced by external forces. At a little distance the whole surface, over a large space of territory, presents the appearance of mid-Winter—the earth covered with snow. There is a source of great wealth here alone, which will soon be made available by the transportation afforded by the opening railroads, and the rapid settling up of the country. I was told that there is no land to be had in the whole country at first hands, it all having been taken up within the past two years, mainly by agricultural occupants. Coal of excellent quality, I was also informed, has been discovered within available distance of the town, which fact is of the utmost importance.

ZOMBRO.

TRULY RURAL.

A Quiet Little Nook in Rockland County, N. Y.—The Attractions of Spring Valley—The People There.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRING VALLEY, ROCKLAND CO., N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 25, 1870.

In one of the most fertile and beautiful parts of Rockland County there is an enchanting rural retreat, situated among high hills and abounding in picturesque scenery, which is one of the quietest places in the world. There is an air of listless repose about it that is truly charming. White cottages scattered here and there over a landscape replete with natural beauties, the Palisades and the Ramapo Mountains looming up in the distance, verdure-crowned, forming a fine background, and bringing out in bold relief a distant church-spire, or giving more definite form to the Hudson, which, from afar, appears like a thin, silver thread, sparkling and gleaming against the blue mountain-haze: orchards burdened with ruddy fruit; fat meadow-lands; rich fields of wheat, of rye, of buckwheat and Indian corn. When the sky is clear and serene, and nature wears the rich and golden livery of a pleasant Summer's day, all these charms of the lovely landscape are seen to their greatest advantage. Over all this is thrown an air of tranquillity and blissful purity such as we might fancy was indigenous to Arcadia alone. Such is the aspect of Spring Valley. If ever I should desire an asylum whither I might steal from the world and its distractions, and dream away the rest of my life amid beauty and peacefulness, I know of none more promising than this little nook. After a long residence in the city where, amid traffic and turmoil, we become hardened and less capable of appreciating to their fullest extent the beauties with which God has surrounded us, we turn to the country for that rest both of body and mind which it alone can give us. It is there we find solace. It is there, also, that we are forced unconsciously into reflection; in the city we have no time for it. We look, as it were, into a mirror, which shadows forth our past life. And in that glass what do we see? The mistakes, the faults of a life-time. Upon this we make to ourselves new resolutions, new vows. Do we keep them? Unconsciously I have been forced into a fit of philosophizing, which the reader will forgive when I tell him that what I have said here of the country in general appertains more directly to this place in particular.

The hotel here is a very pleasant one, is situated upon high ground, commands a fine view, is roomy, well-furnished, and has a large piazza which extends around three sides of it. If there is a breeze to be had anywhere on a hot day, it is on the piazza of Fairview House. The prospect is unsurpassed. The drives all over the country are excellent. Never have I seen a country more diversified in scenery. Spring Valley is reached by taking the cars on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. The cars stop at Upper Piermont, where there is a change. This changing of cars is a great nuisance, and could be obviated if the convenience of the passengers was considered rather than that of the Company.

Billiards and croquet are great favorites at Fairview House. The latter game affords such excellent opportunities for flirting! One would judge so by the appearance of the croquet ground every evening. Yet it is all carried on in such an innocent manner that the mammas consider it far from reprehensible. The mineral spring here is patronized by the young ladies, especially as it is supposed to contain some wonderful hygienic properties.

Among the well-known New-York people staying here are Mrs. H. M. Stevens, of Second-avenue, Rev. Dr. Vermilyea and family, Mrs. Andrews, *née* Allaire, Mr. and Mrs. A. Remsen, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Slaughter.

ROMULUS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Cost of African Colonization.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Under the above heading, an item of information for the public appeared in your paper of this morning, over the signature of "JOHN ORCUTT, Secretary American Colonization Society," giving the expense of the American Colonization Society and work accomplished for it. As presented it looks fair enough; but permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to give a little information for the enlightenment of, and in justice to, the benevolent people.

Since May, 1868, the American Colonization Society has sent to Liberia, in one expedition, 160 men, women and children, at an expense of $7,965 68. The expenses of drumming up these emigrants, omitting expenditures from May to the close of 1868, was, in 1869, according to the annual report for that year:

Salaries of three Secretaries	$8,500 00
Pension to one Secretary	1,200 00
To one stipendiary, Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, of Boston	500 00
To agent to look after the Society's vessel	1,000 00
Traveling expenses, &c	1,862 73
Making a total of	$13,062 73
Besides an expenditure on the vessel of, as stated, "Repairs and sailing of ship *Golconda*"	33,498 26
Total	$46,560 99

Taking into consideration that the Society sent in the years 1861, in five expeditions, fifty-five; 1862, in two expeditions, sixty-five; 1863, in one expedition, twenty-six; and in 1864, in two expeditions, twenty-three emigrants, making, during four years, 169, at an aggregate expense of secretaries' salaries of $36,125, besides nearly $7,000 other office expenses, while in former years, at an outlay of from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum to secretaries and agents, the official record of the Society shows that in each year between 600 and 700 emigrants in five, six and seven expeditions were sent to Liberia, the question arises: Why is it, that in years where such large numbers of emigrants were sent, and necessarily the work must have been greater, the expense for running the machinery was considerably less than in the years when only a few were sent, (169 during four years,) and consequently the work to a very great extent lessened, the expense has increased more than six times?

Leading men of Liberia say: "If Africa is to be built up of the material lately sent by the American Colonization Society, the falling back of Liberia into barbarism is inevitable. Most of the emigrants sent within the last few years are more ignorant than the natives themselves. Give us education and religion."

J. M. GOLDBERG.

NO. 22 BIBLE HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The Balance-of-Power Regime.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these weeks of centuries for days, Christdom is making history very fast. Changes of public opinion are worthy of being put in the front rank with the events which this history is to record. Does the general appreciation of these momentous events indicate a change of public opinion in reference to the policy in which they originated? The American mind never had much occasion to be exercised in regard to the balance-of-power régime on this Continent. Virtually, as a nation, we have no neighbors, in the European sense, or none to fear or oppose our growth and expansion. We would not admit for a moment that the neighbors we have on the north and south have any reason to fear insult or injury from us in consequence of this rapid and immense growth of our national territory and power. We believe, and would have them believe, that Canada and Mexico are just as safe from any violation of their rights on our part as they were when we did not number ten millions. We have this full faith in ourselves in regard to our disposition and intentions toward our weaker neighbors. We will not now stop to inquire if we should have the like faith in them if the case were reversed, and they were growing at our rate and we at theirs.

One thing is quite evident: the American mind clearly sympathizes with Prussia in this tremendous struggle with France, and seems to throw upon the French the onus or responsibility of the war. It is true that, perhaps, three out of every four Americans charge LOUIS NAPOLEON with being the cause of the war, though nothing is more certain than that his fiercest opponents were the most eager to rush into it, and he the most reluctant to cast his all upon the terrible hazard of the sword. The whole English nation leans to Prussia as manifestly as the American does. Now, a common and equal suspicion or dislike of the French Emperor, doubtless has a good deal to do with this bias in both cases. But, I am confident that no fair-minded and intelligent American or Englishman, on second thought, would believe that if NAPOLEON had never been born, or if France had been a republic since 1848, this war would have been avoided. To believe that it would have been avoided, one must believe that the domination of the old balance-of-power régime over the sentiment and policy of nations has been broken. Does the sentiment of America, England, and of other countries that side with Prussia, indicate this belief? Does it show the progress of a great change in public opinion in regard to the free growth and expansion of nations? that one has no cause to fear the simple increase of territory, population and power on the part of its neighbor? If this new and more hopeful public opinion is beginning to manifest itself in this way, is it inspired by a sentiment like our American faith in our own fair and honorable mind and intent toward our neighbors? Does it proceed from a new or increasing confidence in the disposition and policy of great and growing Powers? To bring it to a most practical actuality, is it the sentiment of outside nations that France had no cause of fear in the growth and power of Prussia, though it absorbed into itself and wielded the whole German-speaking empire on the Continent?

For one, I should be rejoiced to believe that the public sentiment of the great majority of Christian nations had reached this "consummation so devoutly to be wished." What a change such a sentiment must bring into the relationships and policies of the Great Powers in time to come! How different from the sentiment of those Powers which led to the Crimean war! Then Russia crossed the Pruth and threatened to hold two or three Danubian principalities as hostages or guarantees for the better treatment on the part of Turkey of her Greek subjects, or for the better observance of some of her treaty stipulations in their behalf. The balance-of-power régime trembled with angry emotion at this covert or fancied attack upon its domination. England, France, Italy and Turkey arose in arms to resist and avenge it. Not one iota of faith was given to the protestations of Prussia that she did not intend to add an acre to her territory by her movement against Turkey. No; she was not to be trusted for a moment. If let alone, she would hold the Danubian Provinces in permanent possession after Turkey had conceded her claims. Then she would go on from step to step until she had conquered and annexed the whole of European Turkey. Then, with this additional power, she would set out on her march against Western Europe. The vanquished Turks would give her power to tread down Austria and Prussia, and, gathering force from extinguished nationalities, she woud overpower France and then make England the last victim of her victories.

Such apparently was the sentiment of England, France and Italy in regard to Russia; and the American mind seemed to share or sanction it to some extent. What a great and hopeful change! No European Power has ever expanded its territory and dominion so rapidly as Prussia during the last ten years. She has subdued or annexed to herself a full half dozen Belgiums in population and territory. She went to war with Austria, and drove her out of the door of Germany for a cause which not one well-read American in a hundred can describe or remember. Within the last decade she has made herself from a second-rate Power to the first in Europe in every element of strength. But she is a highly-educated and honorable nation, and the world may repose in confidence in her good intentions. She would be as unlikely to injure or insult a neighboring nation, in consequence of her increased power, as the United States would be in regard to our weaker neighbors. France ought to have shared this feeling of confidence, and not to have looked upon the growth of this great Power, abutting upon the whole line of her territory, either with hostility or alarm.

To my mind this change of public opinion in regard to the growth of nations, if it is real and permanent, is one of the most hopeful signs for the time present and to come. If it is really a radical change of opinion it must abolish wars, and, what are almost worse, the half-crushing armed peace establishments of Christendom; for they belong to the balance-of-power policy. If, for instance, the French Government should some day become so liberal, so like the Belgian, that the Belgian people should vote unanimously to become part and parcel of France in order to avoid the expense of an independent nationality, and to feel themselves equal subjects of a great Empire, it would be comforting to believe that Great Britain would not oppose it or fear the annexation or union, but would believe in the honorable intentions of the French nation thus augmented, and consequently would not apprehend that they would make Antwerp another Cherbourg as a menace to so confiding a neighbor.

WELTBURGER.

The Rutgers Estate—Interesting Reminiscences.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As an old man and a former resident of the Seventh Ward, I have been much interested in the article in the TIMES of the 25th inst., headed "The Rutger Estate." Will you allow a few corrections and additions which may interest your readers, especially those who have read the article in question?

1. "Rutger" is incorrect. The name is *Rutgers*, and is as much entitled to retain its final *s* as Williams or any other proper name ending with that letter. The name, however, was originally *Rudiger*, or "Cross-bearer," and is supposed to have had its origin in the time of the Crusades.

2. There was no "Harman farm," but there was a Harman Rutgers farm, and said farm was purchased on this wise: HARMANUS RUTGERS, the grandfather of Col. HENRY RUTGERS, possessed, in the beginning of the eighteenth century, a valuable farm in the neighborhood of what is now known as Gold-street, but which was in early days called Rutgers Hill. The old gentleman finding the City growing up around him, and intruding upon what he had formerly enjoyed as country privacy, with a determination, as he expressed it, to go where the City never could reach him, sold out the old farm and bought (part in 1728 and part in 1732) the property bounded by Chatham-square, Oliver-street, East River, Montgomery and Division-streets, the latter so named from dividing it from the Delancy property. The cost of the whole, according to the deeds of the above-mentioned dates, was about $6,000. The "hogshead of rum" is a myth.

3. "The Mansion," that is, the centre part of the present edifice, being about 60 feet in length by 32 feet in breadth, was finished in 1754, and in the following year the earthquake so fatal to Lisbon, and which was felt to a great extent on this side the Atlantic, rent the kitchen attached to the main building from top to bottom, so that it had to be taken down and was never afterward rebuilt. The bricks used in the construction of the whole were brought from Holland. The large wings were added to the main building in 1830.

4. The writer of the article speaks of a conspicuous house occupied by "the BLOSSOM family." Does he not probably refer to the large double three-story mansion built on the corner of Cherry and Clinton streets by Mrs. BANCKER, a sister of Col. RUTGERS? This residence, after Mrs. BANCKER'S death, was occupied by HENRY REMSEN, Esq., who had married her grand-daughter, and who is well remembered by many now living as the President of the Manhattan Company.

5. The dreadful disaster that happened to the FURMAN (not Firman) family made a deep impression on the minds of the young people of that day. The residence of the family was on the east side of Jefferson-street, facing what was then known as "The Common." Hundreds, if not thousands, flocked to see the long procession of mourning friends and neighbors, preceded by four hearses containing the remains of those of Mr. FURMAN'S family who had perished on the ill-fated *Ætna*, for that was the ominous name of the boat.

SENEX.

The Ice Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of price and future supply of ice is now exciting considerable attention. Owing to the mildness of our Winters, the crop cannot always be depended on in this latitude, and the increase in consumption is so great that much anxiety exists as to where our future supplies are to come from. Ice is no longer a luxury; it is a necessity, and we must have it. And it ought to be cheap—as cheap, at least, as coal. Is it not practicable to bring it from Nova Scotia? A port on the Bay of Fundy, west coast of the province, affords extraordinary facilities for gathering ice. At the head of a good harbor, and not more than three hundred yards distant, lie two beautiful lakes, about five miles long and one and a half broad. They are frozen with ice two feet thick from the middle of December to the 1st of April. Enough may be gathered here to supply the whole world, and which could be shipped on board vessels of four or five hundred tons, within five hundred yards of the place of cutting. Land can be bought very cheap, and its "lay" is excellent for the construction of houses for storage, while materials and labor are likewise very cheap. Here is a mine of inexhaustible wealth. Who will work it?

NOVA SCOTIA.

A Word in Season to Working Men.

From the New-York Star, Aug. 26.

Well, the National Labor Congress has adjourned, and, so far as we can gather from our full and detailed reports, this was about the only sensible act of the session. The fact is that professional working men, like professional temperance lecturers, are of very little account. For awhile they represent the true working men, but after a little, as the incense of popularity and the insidious influences of politics take possession of them, they are eunuchized for good, or play traitor in the camp of their friends. Look at the subjects dragged before this Congress, and look at the men who are responsible for the waste of time. They discussed topics of whose initial principles they are perfectly ignorant, and, with a flippancy which would be amusing if it were not trifling with time and men, suggested plans and policies which would do honor to Don Quixote. They talked at great length about land tenure, finance, taxation, politics, and the necessity of raising funds for the President to travel with; but we look in vain for a practical suggestion, a sensible hint, a word of cheer for co-operation, or a single sentence sensible on the great and growing topic of free-trade. The fact is, that the great masses of working men in this City and throughout the country are not to be fooled with senseless tirades. They are men of sense, who work day and night for their living. They appreciate their disadvantages, and would hail with delight any man who could show them an honorable path out of their embarrassments. These bricklayers who never handle a trowel, these printers who never put up a type, these shoemakers who never touch awl or wax—what do they know of the difficulties of bona fide workers? Are they the men who are to lead? If so, it would be well to see where their lead will take us.

It will be noticed that the working men of the land are desired to send ten cents each to President TREVELLICK, "to assist in defraying his expenses." There are at least 500,000 working men able to do this and never feel it. Suppose they do. What a nice thing it would be for TREVELLICK. In this City there are, at a very moderate estimate, 75,000 laboring men. If each of these sends his ten cents to Mr. TREVELLICK, it would net him the neat little sum from New-York alone of $7,500. The postage, paper, envelope and ink will cost four cents more. In all, then, the working men of New-York are expected to lay out $10,500 to "assist in paying Mr. TREVELLICK'S expenses." We trust they will do no such thing.

The McCall Homicide—The Inquest Concluded—A Verdict Rendered Against Matthews.

Coroner KEENAN proceeded yesterday to conclude his investigation in the case of HUGH MCCALL, who died from wounds sustained on the 13th inst., at No. 222 Cherry-street, at the hands of PATRICK MATTHEWS and his wife CATHARINE, who used a hammer and an ax as their weapons.

There were only two additional witnesses examined. The first, PATRICK MCTIERNAN, aged eleven years, testified that he saw the deceased throw an apple at Mrs. MATTHEWS, and subsequently saw PATRICK MATTHEWS strike MCCALL over the head with an ax, which he afterward threw out of the window into the yard. The other witness, BRIDGET GANNON, saw Mr. and Mrs. MATTHEWS have an ax and a hammer in their hands, with the weapons raised as if to strike, though she saw no blows struck.

The jury were then informed by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH that the deceased had died of wounds on the head, sustained in some violent manner—so they rendered a verdict that the wounds had been inflicted by PATRICK MATTHEWS, for some unexplained reason omitting to mention CATHARINE in their verdict.

MATTHEWS was then formally examined, when he stated that he was busy building a fire for his wife, who was in ill health. She had some difficulty with MCCALL, who was intoxicated, and he struck her in the hallway and again in her own room. He also threatened to kill the prisoner, and made a dash at him. MATTHEWS, happening to have the hatchet in his hand, struck the deceased, as he claimed, in self-defense.

The Coroner committed MATTHEWS to the Tombs until he could furnish bail in the sum of $2,000.

MAN'S BRUTALITY TO BRUTES.

How Dumb Animals are Maltreated in the Metropolis—Remarkable Cases of Cruelty—Mr. Bergh and His Work.

It is well known that for four years past an association of prominent gentlemen, headed by Mr. HENRY BERGH, has been striving to ameliorate the condition of our dumb servants. Their fourth annual report proves that their labors have not been unattended with success; in fact, if it proves anything, the report shows the Society to be in an exceedingly flourishing condition, and pursuing its chosen work with zeal and ability. Could the animals whom the Society has benefited be also permitted to make a report, an ordinary library would probably be entirely inadequate to contain the volumes of expressions of gratitude with which they would deluge the City. The turtles would chant joyful songs on their rescue from the cruel hands of those who insisted on their lying on their backs, staring at the sun; the pigeons would gratefully praise Mr. BERGH with their anthems of freedom; dogs would only "delight to bark" in cheerful tones at their emancipation from cruel masters; members of the feline race would howl most melodiously their rejoicings at their escape from drowning in some unfriendly wash-tub, while all the rest of the brute creation would secure the annual reports of the Society at any cost, and be duly grateful as they perused the act of incorporation with which the pamphlet opens.

Following the act alluded to comes the President's annual address, an urgent and eloquent plea in behalf of the dumb animals whose champion he is. The saying that "the merciful man is merciful to his beast" is enforced in these pages most ably. A single extract will be sufficient to show the sentiment of the entire address:

"The man who gives unrestrained license to his violent passions must inevitably make a miserable end. He that ill-treats his horses is insensibly led to ill-treat his wife and children. Quarrels ensue; he takes refuge from complaints to the public house, among companions as riotous and unprincipled as himself, and in whose language and conduct he finds encouragement for his violent behavior. Drunkenness goes hand in hand with cruelty; and with drunkenness loss of character, degradation, and the crimes which bring him at last within the reach of the law. He is thus made the instrument of his own punishment."

The Secretary's report shows that, "during the year just terminated, there have been 405 persons arrested, of which 269 were convicted, 126 acquitted, and 10 complaints withdrawn." The Secretary, Mr. HOSACK, gives the following fact as an instance of the influence of the Society: "In building the house No. 49 Walker-street a cat had crawled into the hollow iron girder forming the base of the front. Heedless of the cries of the animal, the workmen proceeded with their work, and had progressed so far as the fourth story when the fact was reported to us. Our prompt and forcible intercession in behalf of the entombed creature, ably seconded by the Judiciary, the cruel and demoralizing consequences were prevented by its release. To accomplish this a portion of the side wall had to be taken down." During the past year it appears that seven additional societies have been organized, viz.: In Maryland, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Fishkill, N. Y., Washington, D. C., and Michigan, and others are in course of organization. The Society has now organizations in twelve States, three branch organizations in this State, and fourteen agents employed in the vicinity of this City. The list of subscriptions for the past year amounts to $2,055, and of donations, $987, making a total of $3,042 received during the past year. The Society has lost six members by death.

The following cases, which are taken at random from the list accompanying the report, will give some idea of the work of the Society, and also remind citizens of places wherein this Society has jurisdiction, that certain of their "amusements" may at any moment be rather unpleasantly interfered with:

HUGH GALEIGER, kicking a dog and abusing Mr. CAMPBELL. Held in $300 to keep the peace by Justice DODGE.

THOMAS MCGINNISS, plucking chickens alive. Acquitted by Justice DOWLING.

JOHN BURKE, Police officer, Forty-second Precinct, for perjury in the case of JOHN BRESLIN. A few days after he killed a man and ran away!

—— KIERNAN, whipping his horses, being remonstrated with by Mr. BERGH for his conduct, and becoming very abusive, was arrested and taken before Justice HOGAN, who fined him $10 and bound in $300 to keep the peace.

JACOB KELPER, overloading a truck with nine casks and four barrels of Rhine wine, average weight 9,000 pounds. Reprimanded by Justice FOWLER and discharged.

VICTOR BERTHAND, throwing boiling water on a cat. Discharged by Justice DOWLING, complainant absent.

T. MORITZ, dragging a dog behind an Eighth-avenue car. Justice DOWLING, on account of the prisoner having been in prison six days, dismissed the case.

JAS. BRENNET, Hudson, N. Y., tearing the tongue out of a horse. Fined $50 and six months in prison by Justice STORM.

OWEN and JAS. BRADY, driving a lame horse with sores on its back. Arrested and taken to the Station-house, and released at the request of Mr. BERGH.

J. MCAULIFFE, setting a dog on a cat. Discharged by Justice DOWLING.

S. JENNINGS, foreman Fulton-avenue Railroad Company, Brooklyn, causing a man to drive a horse before a car of that line. Dismissed for informality in the complaint, by Justice LYNCH.

JOHN BAPTIST, putting two cats on the track of the Second-avenue Railroad and letting the cars run over them. Fined $30 by Justice KELLY.

CHAS. BECKER, for skinning a dog while alive. Tried by a jury, before Recorder HACKETT, to whose surprise, as well as that of everybody else, a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered.

The Condition of Cattle on their Arrival at the New-York Stock-Yards.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, NO. 696 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In today's issue you allude to the terrible condition of cattle on their arrival at the stock-yards in New-York. This subject has engaged the constant attention of this Society for more than four years past in fruitless efforts to suppress the outrageous cruelties wantonly inflicted on man and beast by the present mode of transportation. No adequate idea can be formed by the public of the enormity of this evil. In order to verify it, however, we have repeatedly dispatched an agent, even as far as Chicago, to accompany the cattle train to this City; and the accounts rendered are too shocking for belief, were they not confirmed by inspection of the wretched creatures on their arrival here.

Three consecutive Winters we have been to the Legislature to ask for suitable laws tending to the abatement of these barbarities; but all to no purpose; for, potent railroad influence, added to that other fatal incubus—politics, has ever smothered all action beyond the Committee-room. And yet, I venture to assert that there is no subject which engages the consideration of that body, that is of more profound importance. It has been the same in the Federal Congress. I was appealed to a few months ago by the Chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the United States Senate to prepare a law, based upon our experience of the matter; which was promptly forwarded to, and receipt of same acknowledged by him; but it likewise perished in the Committee-room; although it was admitted that it met the requirements of the case completely. This extraordinary apathy or indifference to the dearest interest of the people, finds its solution in no more reasonable explanations than those above suggested. One thing is certain; if the public could be made conscious of the diseased and disgusting condition of the flesh they daily consume, they would no more touch it than if they knew it to be corrosive sublimate. It is thought that more than half their bodily disorders proceed from this cause. The abuses, or rather horrors, of this system of transportation are not confined to the feeding of the community on the flesh of animals which have been slaughtered while alive, but those which die *in transitu* are likewise sold for food. Is it not time that this hideous wrong were eradicated?

The prisons of the State are occupied by felons whose crimes are as white as snow compared with these infernal deeds, knowingly and deliberately perpetrated by corporations, who, defying all law, State and municipal, regard the public, as well as the helpless brute, as mere ministers to their greed of gain.

With the present imperfect laws, it is idle for this Society to longer attempt a reform. One way there is, however, which leads toward it—and that is, let the next Legislature, as has already been suggested by a portion of the Press, "enact a law, next Winter, giving Mr. BERGH or his Society a *carte blanche* to stop the outrage;" and the undersigned engages to "reform it altogether" in one month thereafter.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY BERGH, President.

THE CENTRAL BANK.

Meeting of Depositors and Stockholders Yesterday—Pruyn Declared to be a Swindler.

A meeting of the stockholders and depositors of the Central Bank, of Brooklyn, was held yesterday, in the auction-rooms of COLE & MURPHY, on Fulton-street. Mr. COLE occupied the chair. There were about one hundred persons present. After calling the meeting to order the Chairman said that they had met for the purpose of taking measures to better their condition, or at least to understand where and how they stood in connection with the recent failure. He at the last meeting was satisfied that they would get their money; Gen. CROOK, attorney for the bank, said that to his knowledge there were funds enough to pay the depositors; but since then things have changed, and it has become apparent that there is a grevious error somewhere. This error, Gen. CROOK says, was in their supposing that $200,000 worth of bad notes were good. One thing at least is evident, namely, that this whole subject wants lighting up. There should be a new receiver appointed. The man who stood by and tacitly consented to the frauds that have been perpetrated upon us is not, said the speaker, in my estimation, the proper man to be intrusted with the interests of those whom he permitted to be robbed. There is neither sense nor policy displayed in longer remaining silent upon this subject; for the truth is that Mr. PRUYN at least has been guilty of a State Prison offense, and were it not for his influential friends he would get sent there.

Mr. HAVENS moved that a committee of three be appointed to look into the affairs of the bank and report at the next meeting.

After much discussion the motion was carried.

In the course of the discussion Mr. HAVENS said that there were certain sums of money that wanted to be looked after in particular. They amounted to something over $100,000. Mr. SPADER, when questioned in regard to them, told quite a number of different stories; to some he said they were loans, while to others he declared that they were deposits.

Appropos of that statement, the Chairman said that Mr. SPADER told him that the deposits amounted to $350,000, while to another despositor he stated that they did not exceed $200,000.

After this some talk was indulged in by some of the members about taking legal proceedings, but under the influence of Gen. CROOK and HENRY C. PLACE it was dropped. The former, among other things, remarked that it was quite possible that the depositors would not get a cent for six months to come. He also said that there was one way, and to him it appeared the only way, by which the depositors might yet get paid in full; that is for a number of gentlemen of capital who believe the real estate made over by Mr. PRUYN will, if held, ultimately cover the extra liabilities, to take hold of the bank, assess the stockholders one hundred per cent., pay off the small depositors, and put the machine in running order again. But whether that was practical or not, he was not now prepared to say. The action of the depositors had, he said, done much to make such a movement impossible.

Messrs. PLACE, HAVENS and COLE were appointed as the Committee named.

The meeting then adjourned until Thursday next, at 10 o'clock.

THE BANK IN COURT.

In the Supreme Court Special Term, before Judge PRATT, a few days ago, a motion was made through counsel by WILLIAM S. CASTBURN, for an order to compel the receiver of the Central Bank to return forwith $240, which he, the plaintiff, deposited on the 1st day of August. Yesterday the case was argued at length by able counsel, at the conclusion of which the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

THE TICKET SPECULATORS.

The Case Before the Mayor Disposed Of—Appley Held to Bail to Keep the Peace.

Yesterday the examination in the case of CHARLES APPLEY, charged with creating a disturbance at Booth's Theatre, on the 17th inst., on being refused admission to the theatre on a ticket purchased of a speculator, was resumed before the Mayor. Very few persons were present except those specially interested in the case.

Counsel for APPLEY, Mr. DAVIS, said he should ask the discharge of his client, on the ground that the Mayor had no power as a magistrate, and could not dispose of the case.

The Mayor said: "The statutes are against you, Mr. DAVIS."

Mr. DAVIS thought that the statute granting the Mayor power as a magistrate had been repealed. The Mayor originally acquired his power under the Montgomery charter, but by the act of 1848 this power had been taken away.

The Mayor said, in the case known as "the mock auction case," the question of the Mayor's power as a committing magistrate had been raised, and it was decided that he had all the powers of such magistrate.

Mr. DAVIS argued that by the act of 1848, abolishing special justices, the Mayor's power as a magistrate had been taken away.

The Mayor said he would make a note of the matter.

Mr. MAGONIGLE, business manager of Booth's Theatre, was then cross-examined by Mr. DAVIS. He testified that he did not know the deponent by sight or name; on the night of the 17th he was standing near the ticket-taker; saw the deponent present his ticket; he ordered the ticket-taker to refuse it because a person he employed to watch outside informed him it was bought of a speculator; the deponent wanted to know why he could not get in; he, MAGONIGLE, told him it was no place to argue the matter; told him to speak low; he said he would not; told him he would give him in charge; said he would like to see him; did give him in charge.

Mr. DAVIS here tried to elicit what took place at Jefferson Market Police Court the next day.

The Mayor said this was quite immaterial; no proceedings had taken place there; no formal charge had been made; even if there had been that did not prevent another Magistrate taking the case up.

The ticket refused at the theatre was then shown Mr. MAGONIGLE, and he was asked if he recognized it.

The Mayor said it was of no consequence whether he did or not. He was willing to assume that Mr. MAGONIGLE did wrong in refusing the ticket, and he would also say that the defendant had a perfect right to enter the theatre on his ticket.

Messrs. MOORE, KIEHL, and others, who gave their testimony on the first day, were cross-examined, but nothing of importance was elicited.

CHARLES APPLEY, the defendant, was then sworn. He testified that he took his ticket and presented it to the door-keeper; he bought the ticket from a speculator; he demanded to know why it was refused; it was a genuine ticket; Mr. MAGONIGLE told an officer to arrest him; no one was trying to get in at the gate when he presented his ticket; used no threats or vulgar language; did not call names; did not expect to have the ticket refused; bought the ticket at about twenty minutes past eight in the evening.

This being all the evidence offered in the case, the Mayor said that under the act the defendant could be required to give bail to keep the peace.

Mr. DAVIS contended that his client had only done what every one would do under like circumstances. Ticket-speculators were neither better nor worse than Wall-street speculators, political speculators, and speculators in Central Park lots and brown-stone palaces. They were all alike in that respect. He hoped the case would be dismissed.

The Mayor said the public mind had been excited in regard to this question of selling tickets by speculators. If people were allowed to get up an excitement whenever a ticket to a place of amusement, or to a railroad car, or any other place, was refused, it would tend to create a breach of the peace. This man got into an altercation, excited the public, and thus tended to create a breach of the peace. This was not a question between the managers of theatres and the public. This man had been arrested under the operations of the new ordinance bureau attached to the Mayor's Department. If the managers themselves employed men to sell tickets on the sidewalks he would have them arrested. The speculators were usurping the functions of the public in the streets, and thus were liable to arrest. He should hold APPLEY to bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for twelve months on the ground that he had been guilty of disorderly conduct tending to a breach of the peace.

The bond was given, and APPLEY was released.

Police Trials Yesterday—Further Illustrations of the New System of Discipline.

There were but fifty-five cases of alleged derelictions of Patrolmen to be disposed of yesterday, and Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN speedily cleared the calendar. The cases were of the usual trivial character, and in a majority the complaints were dismissed and in most of the remainder only a reprimand was awarded as punishment. Roundsman BUDDINGTON was tried for cowardice, the allegation being that while Officer LAHEY of the First Precinct was struggling with a disorderly man, to manage whom he was obliged to call upon a citizen and another officer, BUDDINGTON stood across the street timing LAHEY in order to get a charge against him, and did not offer any assistance. The case was referred to the Board.

WM. GRIFFEN, another of the general roundsmen, was accused of being asleep on an apple stand in the Bowery, where he was found by Officer ROMAINE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who shook him twice before he could awaken him. GRIFFEN denied being asleep, and claimed that he was merely leaning against the stand, but the case was referred to the Board.

Roundsman MCGLOIN made a complaint against Patrolman MCCABE, Twenty-second Precinct, for talking ten minutes, as he alleged, with a woman who he knew had been sent to MCCABE from the Station-house to complain about her husband, who, she said, was drunk and disorderly. The case was dismissed. Roundsman SWIFT charged Patrolman TOTTEN, of the Third Precinct, with standing ten minutes, and TOTTEN was fined two days' pay. More unfortunate was PATRICK MCGINLEY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who was charged by Roundsman CROKER with remaining on two blocks of his post forty minutes. He showed that he did so by order of Sergeant ROURKE, who directed him to watch two suspicious men, who were lurking about the two blocks, in which are a number of houses the occupants of which are absent in the country. The case was referred to the Board, which means that a severe penalty is to be inflicted.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Sudden Deaths—Burglaries—Grand and Petit Larcenies—Dealing in Counterfeit Currency—Smuggling.

A lot of burglars' tools were found Thursday afternoon, in a vacant lot in Thirty-third-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, by some citizens, and taken to the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house. Capt. CLINCHY, hoping the owners might return for them, detailed Officer EAGEN, in citizens' dress, to watch the spot, and his foresight was rewarded by the appearance, some time after, of three men, who, beginning a search for the missing tools, were taken in custody by EAGEN and taken to the Station-house, where they gave their names as JOSEPH LEE, JOSEPH MEYERS and GEORGE RAY. They were locked up and held for further investigation.

Detectives MCDOUGAL and CLAPP, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested on a bench warrant issued from the Court of General Sessions, EDWARD L. FARGO, a broker, on a charge of larceny made by J. JECKELHEIMER, of No. 25 Maiden-lane. The prisoner was delivered to District-Attorney GARVIN for trial.

While excavating a sewer in First-avenue, between Second and Third streets, yesterday, WM. MCCAHEY was buried under the earth by the caving in of the sides, but was soon extricated by his fellow-workmen, and found to be but slightly injured.

JOHN COLTER yesterday fell from the roof of a four-story building, corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, where he was at work, and had his skull fractured, besides having his left arm broken, and receiving severe internal injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES O'CONNOR, of No. 25 Essex-street, while at work, yesterday, on the roof of No. 42 Eldridge-street, fell through the sky-light and broke his left leg. He was taken home.

JOHN LABAUGH died at St. Luke's Hospital, yesterday, of injuries sustained on the Erie Railway on Monday last.

The following sudden deaths were reported to the Coroners, yesterday: ELIZA MCCABE, burst a blood-vessel, at No. 183 First-avenue; BRIDGET L. WHITNEY, aged twenty-nine, at No. 50 Rose-street; WILLIAM DENNIS, aged thirty-five, at No. 35 Sixth-avenue; a German, named SMITH, aged sixty-five, at No. 226 William-street.

WILLIAM WARD, a seaman, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on the complaint of GROSVENOR DE CAMP, of No. 212 Front-street, who accused him of having stolen a tub of butter, value $26. As the property had been found in the possession of the prisoner when arrested, the Magistrate held him for trial.

STEPHEN H. OGDEN, of No. 194 Grand-street, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny. It appears that FRANZ LEISLER, of No. 12 Walker-street, representative of JAY & CO., had imported a case of satin, consisting of nineteen pieces, valued at $1,350, and the goods were stolen from the possession of the Transatlantic Transportation Company on the 2d of July. Officer CHARLES E. FREEMAN, of the City Hall Police, found the accused in possession of the stolen satin, and arrested him because he refused to tell where he had obtained it. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, the prisoner stated that he was a speculator, and would waive an examination, as he desired to give bail. The Magistrate accordingly held the accused for trial in the sum of $5,000, which was promptly furnished by Mr. SIMPSON, the pawnbroker.

JAMES HEDGES, at present an inmate of the House of Detention, caused the arrest of ELLEN BESSER, proprietor of a sailors' boarding-house at No. 80 Cherry-street, and when she was arraigned before Justice HOGAN he accused her of having stolen $130 in English gold coin and $30 in greenbacks. The complainant went to a theatre, having the money concealed on his person in a belt, and after drinking two glasses of ale in ELLEN's house he fell suddenly asleep. The prisoner woke him up and informed him that his shipmate, WILLIAM HILL, had stolen his belt and money. WILLIAM HILL testified that he drank ale with HEDGES and became stupefied, afterward finding himself sitting on the sidewalk five blocks away from the house. HILL was sent to the House of Detention, and the accused was remanded for trial.

CHARLES WATSON was arrested, yesterday, by the Second Ward Police, at the instance of BRIDGET GARRITY, janitress at No. 65 Nassau-street, she having found him in the office of WM. L. CRAWFORD, which he had feloniously entered, and had taken possession of a card-cutter and other goods valued at $47. Justice HOGAN held the accused for trial.

THOS. SMITH, JOHN FREEMAN and MICHAEL COLLINS were arrested, yesterday morning, in the Fifth Ward, while going about, and, with a large bunch of assorted keys, opening street stands. As the men had not succeeded in obtaining any property, they were arrained before Justice HOGAN on a charge of disorderly conduct. The Magistrate committed the accused, in default of $1,000 bail each, for their good behavior during the next six months.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, BENJAMIN BELL, a professional pickpocket, was held for trial for stealing $15 from the person of JOHN FAUS, of No. 1,073 Hamilton-street.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN, WM. GURNEY, alias "Gurney Bill," a well-known "shover of queer," was charged, at the instance of Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the United States Treasury Secret Service Department, with dealing extensively in counterfeit currency and having $3,000 in counterfeit $20 bills on the Shoe and Leather National Bank, of this City, in his possession at the time of his arrest. JAMES BUCKS, who was arrested with GURNEY, was also arraigned on a similar charge. The prisoners waived an examination and were fully committed for trial, GURNEY in $20,000, and BUCKS in $10,000 bail.

The examination into the charge of smuggling large quantities of brandy and cigars, preferred against VICTOR GODART, a store-keeper in Greenwich-street, was resumed yesterday in the United States Court, before Commissioner WILLIAMS. The evidence elicited was unimportant, and the further examination was adjourned to Wednesday next.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, WILLIAM MILLER, who is charged with passing a $10 counterfeit, was again brought up for examination, but the case was postponed to Monday, when the decision will be rendered.

Fire in South Brooklyn—Loss $22,000.

The resin-oil factory of WILLIAM A. WOOD, at the corner of Richard and Dilivan streets, near Red Hook, Brooklyn, was utterly destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was a low, square, one-story wooden structure. The only person around who seemed to know anything about how the flames originated, was one ANDREW DOOLEY, the foreman in charge. The following is his statement: The fire broke out about 2¼ o'clock. I was then engaged in drawing off a still of oil. While at work, I heard a low hissing sound, and on looking saw that the room was filled with smoke of so dense a character that had I remained I should have been choked. The cause of this, however, I observed was a leakage in the boiler, on top of which I jumped and found that the wadding of the dome had been blown out. At this time the vapor became so thick that I was compelled to fly. Scarcely, however, had I done so, when an explosion took place, and the entire building, in a few minutes, became enveloped in flame. The vapor must have been ignited by the fire that dropped from the boiler.

The total loss is estimated at $22,000, on which there is no insurance.

The only lives lost were those of an immense number of pigeons, about one thousand, which happened to be confined in an adjoining loft.

Young River Pirates—Another Batch Arrested.

Within the past two weeks frequent complaints have been made to the Police authorities of a systematic and bold series of robberies committed by a gang of young ruffians who infest the piers along the North River. Several outrages of this nature have been reported at the head-quarters, but, by the singularly successful conduct of the operators, and a preconcerted arrangement for eluding the vigilance of the Police, up to the present time the latter have comparatively failed in their efforts for the detection of the culprits. The victims generally were boys of from ten to fourteen years—sons of respectable merchants residing in the vicinity of the Hudson, who during this season enjoy themselves by boating on the Hudson. Encouraged by their immunity from arrest the pirates, who appeared to be under sixteen years of age, have been more confident and reckless, and latterly have begun to continue their operations without the precaution which characterized their first attempts. The consequence was that within the first few days four arrests were made, the prisoners being all committed for trial, and on yesterday two more were arrested on a separate charge. Their names are ALONZO PROVOST and CHRISTOPHER RAFFERTY, and they were arraigned before Judge SHANDLEY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon. From the statement of the prosecutor, a boy named ROBERT MAJOR, who resides at No. 468 West Twenty-second-street, it appeared that on Wednesday evening, in company with another, he was rowing a boat on the North River when, as previously reported in the TIMES, the prisoners in another boat approached him and robbed him of a valuable watch and $2 in currency. They then quickly rowed off, and the prosecutor, who was greatly terrified, did not endeavor to pursue them. The Judge immediately committed them for trial to the Court of General Sessions in default of $1,000 bail each.

THE MARINE COURT.

The Effect of the New Law—Reorganizing It—The Business Disposed of—Interesting Points of Law Settled.

It has generally been conceded that justice is slow in its dealings. Nowhere has this truth been more clearly established than in this City. Heretofore it has been a matter requiring great ingenuity to commence and conclude a suit within a year or two. Litigants have, in the majority of cases, been compelled to waste more time and money in conducting causes than the amount involved was worth. Even in the Marine Court the calendar was so overcrowded that it required months to accomplish that which should be done in as many days.

At the last Legislature, in order to overcome this evil, provision was made for three additional Justices for this Court, while its jurisdiction was increased so as to cover cases involving $1,000 or less. The good effect of this legislation has revealed itself both in the workings of the Court and in the excellence of the new Justices that have recently been called to preside at its tribunal.

During the month of July Judge TRACY was to be found daily in the Court, from 10 to 3 or 4 in the afternoon, attending to the business; the intensity of the heat which drove almost every one to the country, had no effect upon him, and lawyers unaccustomed to this attention to official duties on the part of Judges, suffered pleasant disappointment. The effect of this energy on the part of Judge TRACY revealed itself when Judge JOACHIMSEN took his seat on the first of August. This Justice has imitated his predecessor in promptness, and has besides decided and written opinions on several subjects heretofore undecided and unsettled. A large amount of business is now thrown into this Court. Processes to a number unheard of at this season of the year have been issued. A large number of cases have been tried, and we understand it is the intention of the Justices of this Court so to arrange, that business, however large it may be, will be dispatched quickly, and that cases will be tried within a few days of the time after they are commenced.

We herewith give a few of the decisions of Judge JOACHIMSEN, which will be of interest to the Bar:

1. In an action not on contract, a warrant of arrest can be issued at the election of the plaintiff where the plaintiff shows that defendant is a non-resident, not a freeholder, or having a family residing in the County of New-York, or where plaintiff believes defendant is about to depart from the country.

2. DEAN *vs.* COUTER.—Upon the authority of 9 Johns, 130, 1 Cowen, 487, the Court holds that it is precluded from setting aside process regular upon its face by resorting to matters *aliunde*, to wit, affidavits.

3. STEWART *vs.* HORNTHAL.—Where a guarantee in writing was given for the sale of goods, revocable by notice in writing, held that although defendant delivered a notice of such revocation to a person in the employ of plaintiff, still the defendant was liable—it not being proved that such person was authorized to receive it.

4. TALCOTT *vs.* WOOLF.—An undertaking on appeal to the Common Pleas from the Marine Court under section 356 of the code is essentially different from that under section 335, and in order to recover on the former it is necessary that an execution be returned unsatisfied upon the judgment on appeals from in the Court of Common Pleas.

KAISER *vs.* RICHARDSON.—Action on bond given to discharge attachment in the Marine Court.—Defendant alleged a reason for not producing the goods that the original defendant had gone into bankruptcy. Held not within the condition of the bond and no defense.

Allowances.—Judge JOACHIMSEN holds that every action wherein it is necessary for the plaintiff to prove his case before the Court, or where an answer has been filed, is a litigated action, and an extra allowance is proper.

Music in the Parks—Change of Hour.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Central Park, on Saturday, the 27th inst., commencing at 4½ o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Grand March—"Gemma di Vergi" ......Donizetti
2. Overture—"Raymond" ......A. Thomas
3. "Romanza" ......Kochkeller
4. Waltz—"Lustechwaermer" ......Strauss

PART II.

5. Grand Selection—"Traviata" ......Verdi
6. Galop—"Tornado" ......Parlow
7. Grand Sacred Chorus—"Carita" ......Rossini
8. "Fackeltanz" ......Meyerbeer

PART III.

9. Overture—"Euryanthe" ......Weber
10. Waltz—"Wiener Fresken" ......Strauss
11. Selection—"Macbeth" ......Donizetti
12. March—"Orphée aux Enfers" ......Offenbach

Popular Airs.

Hereafter, and until further notice, the musical entertainments in the several City Parks will commence at 4½ o'clock P. M., and terminate at 6½ o'clock P. M.

Large Amount of Stolen Property Recovered.

Detectives FARLEY, MCCORD, RADFORD and WOOLDRIDGE, of the Central Police, late Thursday night made a descent upon JOHN WILSON and his sister, MARY ANN WILSON, alleged to be well-known thieves, in the house No. 47 Ridge-street, where they found stolen property valued at $5,000, which was packed away in bags and barrels, and consisted of elegant silk and velvet dresses, lace shawls, velvet cloaks and expensive under-garments. There was also a sole-leather trunk, marked "G. H. S., Brooklyn, N. Y.," which, with the other property was taken to Police Head-quarters, where all the articles are held by Capt. KELSO for identification by the owners. The two WILSONS were arrested and are locked up at Police Head-quarters, where they are held to await the appearance of some of the owners to make a complaint against them. The stolen property consists entirely of female apparel, and is without marks, except one underskirt which has the name H. Irving marked upon it. Ladies who have lost articles of clothing are requested to call as soon as possible at Police Head-quarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 26.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.114⅛	100 Mar. Pref.......... 8¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.112	300 do..........s10 8⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111	50 do.......... 8⅝
2,000 U.S.5-20 R., '65.n.110	5 Am. M. Un. Ex... 40
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅛	10 do.......... 40¼
500 do..........110	100 do.......b. c. 40
2,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67.c.110	10 U. S. Ex......b. c. 40¼
1,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..108⅜	15 Adams Ex.......... 64¼
20,000 Tenn.St. 6s,ex.c. 61⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R... 94¼
60,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.. 59⅜	400 do.......b. c. 94¼
8,000 do.......... 59⅝	50,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 89⅝
50,000 do..........s60 59⅛	10,000 do.......b. c. 89¾
20,000 N. Car. 6s, S. T. 23⅛	100 Erie R.......... 22⅜
2,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July... 73	40 Mich. Cen. R......119
2,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 90⅛	7 Panama R.......... 82
1,000 California 7s....113	400 L. S. & M. S. R.... 91⅛
3,000 Ala. St. 8s....... 98	25 do.......b. c. 91⅛
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 90¼	400 do.......... 91⅛
10,000 Cen.Pac.R. G. b. 88	100 Clev. & Pitts. R...105¼
1,000 Union P. R. 1st. 81	200 Chi. & N. W. R.... 81¼
1,000 do.......... 80⅛	50 Chi. & N. W. Pref. 85⅛
3,000 Alt.& T.H.2d Pr 84	100 N. J. Cen. R.......101⅛
3,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st 92⅝	500 Chi. & R. I. R.....113¼
3,000 Clev. & Pitts. 3d 93	35 C., C., Cin. & I.R., 79⅞
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 7 3-10 con.......... 92	200 M. & St. P. R.b. c. 59⅜
10,000 Ohio & Miss. 1st 97	200 do..........s60 59¾
20 Cen. Nat. Bank...104⅛	10 Pitts.,Ft.W. & C.G 94¾
10 Imp. & Tra. Bank.154	5 Chi. & Alton R....113
700 West. U. Tel...... 34⅛	50 Ohio & Miss. R.... 33⅛
100 Col.,C. & Ind. C. R 17	500 Del., L. & W. R...106
	100 Dub. & S. C. R....100

SECOND BOARD—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..114⅝	100 Am. M. U. Ex.... 40
36,000 do..........114⅝	100 do.......... 40¼
55,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.111¾	400 Reading R......... 95⅝
8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.108⅜	100 L. S. & M. S...... 91⅛
114,000 U. S. 5-20 C.'67.110	50 do.......... 91⅛
5,000 do..........110⅛	15 C., C., C. & Ind.... 79⅞
2,000 Tenn. St.6s,x.c. 61⅛	40 Chi. & N. W...... 80⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 59⅝	200 do.......... 80
10,000 S.C. St.6s, new, Jan. & July.. 73	100 do....bet. call. 81
	100 do.......... 80¼
3,000 Erie 4th M..... 88	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 85⅛
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st M..... 88	40 do.......... 85⅛
	100 Tol., W. & W....s30. 51
49 Continental Bank. 92½	200 Del., L. & W....106⅛
100 Mariposa Pf....... 8	25 do.......... 106
100 Pacific Mail....... 38	200 do.......... 105⅝

FRIDAY, Aug. 26—P. M.

There is extreme dullness or indecision in the Wall-street markets today. The upward Gold movement said to have been inaugurated a few days since by a *Bull* combination certainly halts, although no evidence appears that it has been abandoned. The War news today was not so clear or reliable on either side as to seriously affect the market. The sales of the forenoon were 116¼@116½@116⅜@116¼ ₱ cent. The transactions of the Gold Room were not very heavy, considering the talk of "pools" and combinations. The Customs demand for Gold this week is large; the export demand scarcely up to the movement last week. The engagements for to-morrow's (Saturday's) steamers are not important, and the whole shipment of the week will, from present appearances, fall short of two millions. The light Exports of Domestic Produce, however, will probably render moderate shipments of Gold necessary for four or five weeks to come. The course of United States 5-20s and other Public Funds is now *from* New-York to Europe, but as yet, not to the extent of bringing down the Foreign Exchanges below the Gold shipping rates. We understand that the most of the Continental manufacturers of goods for the New-York market are rather urgent upon their agents and other correspondents here for prompt remittances, and the French people are especially in need of advances. This is so different from other seasons, of late years, that full rates of Exchange may reasonably be calculated upon until the incoming of the new Cotton crop, late in September, or in the month of October. A sudden close of the War and increased orders for United States Stocks would, of course, change the prospect.

The rates of Exchange today are a little stiffer. The offerings of sight bills and Cable transfers have fallen off, and the quotations are now 110¼ ₱ cent., short sight London, and 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent., 60 days.

No change is observable in the Money Market on call loans. The Brokers are supplied at 5@6 ₱ cent. Some of them have borrowed on 60@90 days' time at 7 ₱ cent. and a small commission.

On the Stock Exchange the public funds are dull at the quotations of last night. The great dealers are indifferent to a rise, and the public are equally indifferent, as sellers, at the going rates. The orders from abroad are not very large, and are quietly executed without perceptibly moving prices. The State Bonds are held steady on Tennessees, the parties interested for the advance promptly coming in as buyers on the slightest appearance of weakness in the market. The North Carolinas and Louisianas are dull and neglected. In the Railway speculation there is not much change from the prices of yesterday, and no signs of increased spirit among the operators. After next week the general return of the Brokers and outside speculators from their Summer vacation may put a different and more lively complexion upon the market.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 26.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	109	109
United States 5-20s of 1862	112	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	116⅜	116¾
Bills on London at Sight	110½	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	60
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅜	94⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89¾	89⅝
Reading Railroad	95½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113¼	113
North-western Common	81½	81¼
North-western Preferred	85¾	85⅜
Pacific Mail Company	37⅞	37⅜
St. Paul Preferred	76⅜	76⅛
St. Paul Common	60	59⅝
Lake Shore	91¾	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅛	33½
New-Jersey Central	101⅛	101⅝
Toledo and Wabash	51⅛	50⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26.

Gold receipts	$430,456 00
Gold payments	59,576 27
Gold balance	70,222,314 40
Currency receipts	198,320 43
Currency payments	2,662,750 30
Currency balance	11,027,684 37
Customs	416,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81......114	5-20 reg., '67......110
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81......114¼	5-20 coup., '67......110
5-20 reg., '62......110⅝	5-20 coup., '68......110⅛
5-20 coup., '62......111⅜	10-40 reg......106
5-20 coup., '64......111	10-40 coup......108⅛
5-20 coup., '65......111⅛	6s, currency......111⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65......110	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex.coup 61⅛	Illinois Canal bds. '70.100
Tennessee 6s, new bds 59⅝	Illinois coup. 6s, '77...100
Virginia 6s, ex.coupon 65	Illinois coup. 6s '79...100
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 65	Illinois War Loan....100
Georgia 6s.......... 82	Indiana 5 ₱ cent......100
North Carolina 6s, old 52⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.'73. 97
N. C. new bonds...... 29	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.'78. 97
N. C. Special Tax.... 23⅛	Michigan 6 ₱ cent.'83. 97
S. C. new bonds....... 73	N. Y. Reg. B. L......107
Missouri 6s.......... 90	N. Y. coupon, B. L. ..107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss. 89	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 78	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107
California 7s.........112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107
Connecticut 6s........100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107
Alabama 5s.......... 68	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
Alabama 8s.......... 98	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. '81 100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ohio 6 ₱ cent. '86 103	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.100
Kentucky 6s.......... 98	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83...... 89	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87...... 86	Tol., W. & W.C.C.S.F. 80⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76...... 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88...... 86⅛
N. Y. C. 7s conv., '76.. 99	Gt. West. 2d, '93...... 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76... 99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90... 83
Erie 1st Ext......... 99	Gal. & Chic. 2d....... 91
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 95	Chic., R. I. & Pac.... 97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83... 89	Morris & Essex 1st...100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80... 82⅛	Clev. & Tol. S. F..... 98⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88... 79	N. J. Cen. 2d.........101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 88⅛	N. J. Cen. New Bds.. 99
Hud. R.7s,2d S. F., '85.102⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d.. 93
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....100⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d...... 97
Harlem 1st............101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d...... 90
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs..100	Chic. & Alton S. F....100
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.. 92⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st.....101
Chi., B. ₱ Q. 8 ₱c. 1st.110	Chic. & Alton Inc.... 93⅛
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.... 94	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs. 85⅛
Pac. R.7s,guar.by Mo. 94	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....102⅛
Cen. Pac. Bds......... 87⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 92
Union Pac. 1st Bds... 80	Mil. & St. P. 1st...... 91⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '70....110	Mil. & St. P.I. & M.d. 84
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 75	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 85
Chic. & N. W. 1st..... 92	Col., C. & Ind. 1st..... 82⅛
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. conv.. 89	Col., C. & Ind. 2d...... 63
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts..108	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 84
Lack. & West. Bds... 95	N. Y. & N. H. 6s...... 99
Del., L. & West. 1st..100	Bos., H. & Erie guar. 25
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 91	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscelaneous Shares:

New-York............138	New-York County.... 97
Merchants'...........118	Importers' & Traders'.152
Mechanics'...........133	Central National.....104
America..............145	Ninth National.......110
City.................210	Tenth National.......126⅛
Phenix 108	Oriental.............165
Tradesmen's..........150	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass..100
Mechan's' & Trad's'..130	Del. & Hud. Canal....121
Merchants' Exc'nge..100	American Coal........ 32
Seventh Ward.........110	Canton Co.,Baltimore. 60⅛
State of New-York....113	Consol. Coal of Md.... 26¾
Commerce.............122	Cum. Coal and Iron... 32⅛
Broadway.............250	West. Union Tel...... 34
Ocean................ 80	Quicksilver Mining... 4⅛
Mercantile...........125	Mariposa Mining..... 5⅛
American Exchange..114	Mariposa Preferred.. 8⅜
Chatham..............150	Mariposa Trus. Ctfs.. 40
Irving...............120	Boston Water Power. 10
Citizens'............130	Adams Express....... 64⅛
People's.............140	Wells-Fargo Ex...... 12
East River...........114	Wells-Fargo Scrip.... 2
Market...............120	American Express.... 40
Nassau...............108	U. S. Express........ 40⅛
St. Nicholas.........113	Pacific Mail......... 38

PHILADELPHIA STOCK QUOTATIONS—AUG. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101¾	102
City 6s, new	101⅜	101½
Camden and Amboy	114½	115
Pennsylvania Central	58½	58⅝
Reading	95½	95⅝
Lehigh Valley	57⅝	58
Catawissa Preferred	36¾	37
Philadelphia and Erie	26½	27
Northern Central	44	44½
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	88	88½

The Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage advertise to buy $50,000 more of the Land Grant Bonds, under sealed proposals, to be addressed to Capt. W. H. SWIFT, at the office of Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & Co., by noon on Friday next, Sept. 2.

The Farmers' Trust Company, as Trustees of the Sinking Fund General Mortgage of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, advertise to buy $15,000 of the Bonds, under sealed proposals, on Sept. 5.

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $3,595,295; amount marketed, $3,270,151.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent, have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N, Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	13	Beef, pks.	125
Bees-wax, pks.	6	Cut-meats, pks.	35
Cotton, bales	254	Butter, pks.	2,097
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	373	Cheese, boxes	7,117
Eggs, bbls.	885	Lard, pks.	25
Flour, bbls.	17,663	Stearine, pks.	18
Corn-meal, bbls.	100	Oil-cake, pks.	430
Wheat, bushels	33,760	Pea-nuts, bags	232
Corn, bushels	25,247	Starch, boxes	595
Rye, bushels	1,020	Tobacco, hhds.	145
Oats, bushels	26,157	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	2,021
Beans, bushels	54	Whisky, bbls.	420
Leather, sides	14,413	Wool, bales	224

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Kate Crosby*, for Antwerp—2,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been salable and steady, at $6 25 @$6 75. Pearls have been inactive, at $9@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light request at 33c.@35c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in fair demand at former prices.

CANDLES—Have been quoted about steady, but have attracted very little attention.

CEMENT—Has been quoted firm, but not active.

COAL—Has been moderately dealt in at unchanged rates.

COCOA—Has been slow of sale at unaltered figures.

COFFEE—The market has been unusually dull today, there having been very little demand reported for any description, and prices have been quoted weak for most kinds. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond. Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet but steady. Sales, 1,269 bales for early delivery, (of which 500 bales were to arrive,) including 500 bales to shippers, 756 bales to spinners, and 13 bales to speculators. Also 1,600 bales basis Low Middling, for August delivery, at 18¾c.@19c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14⅝	14⅞
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	17
Low Middling	18⅝	19	19¼	19½
Middling	19⅝	20	20¼	20½
Good Middling	21⅛	22	22¼	22½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,070
Receipts last week	6,132
Receipts the preceding week	4,534
Receipts since Sept. 1	755,966
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Sept. 1	425,557
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,500

DRUGS, DYES AND DRE-WOODS—Business in most articles has been very dull within our previous range.

FEATHERS—Live Geese have been selling in lots, at from 75c.@85c. ₱ lb.

FISH—A rather limited inquiry has been reported for most kinds at uniform prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour has been moderate, mainly for shipping extras, which have been in reduced supply and quoted firm. Unsound Flour has also been in some request within our range. There has been very little call for medium and high grades, which have been depressed and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,850 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at from $5 25@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 10; very good to very choice do. at $6 10@$6 60; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 65@$6 50; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 85@$6 25 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$5 10
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 60
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	5 75@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 85@ 6 85
Extra Genesee	6 65@ 8 90
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 65@ 6 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour continues in moderate demand at about previous rates. Sales reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at about $5 65@$6 85 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 85@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour rules dull and heavy, ranging from $4 25@$6 10 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl. Sales of 225 bbls. Corn-meal continues in light request at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western; $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, $5 60 for Southern, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 25@$5 65
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 65@ 6 85
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 85@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 25@ 6 15
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	5 00@ 6 00
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@28 25

FRUITS—The market has been quiet, and prices have favored buyers in most instances. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 boxes Layer Raisins at $4 15@$4 20 ₱ box; 100 bbls. Currants at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb.; 5,100 cases Sardines at 18½c. for quarter, and 36c. for half boxes, and 40 cases Prunes, on private terms.

GRAIN—Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat has been in very good demand, mostly for export, at from $1 37@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 42, afloat, and $1 40 in store, for Prime Amber, in boat-loads, closing firmly. Spring Wheat has attracted very little attention, and has been quoted off 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing irregularly, with most of the light business transacted reported at from $1 20@$1 23 for fair to very good steamer grades, No. 2 Spring and $1 12@$1 15 for No. 3 do., ₱ bushel. A limited call has been noted for White Wheat at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 111,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 67½; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 37@$1 43½, chiefly at $1 41@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 25 for Old; No. 2 Spring at $1 22@$1 23@$1 23 for soft and warm to prime Milwaukee, and $1 17@$1 24 for poor to very good Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 12@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 06; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 65; Amber State at $1 42@$1 44; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 38@$1 46, the latter rate for choice Tennessee; White Southern at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderately active request, chiefly on trade account, though partly on speculation, opening stronger, but closing rather easier. Sales have been reported since our last of 78,500 bushels at 83c.@88c. for poor to choice new Mixed Western, closing dull at about 87c. for sound Mixed Western, in car lots; 90c. for car lots of choice; 92c.@$1, chiefly at 95c.@96c. for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 02@$1 12 for White do., and 80c.@82c. for unsound, ₱ bushel. Rye has been slow of sale on the basis of 90c.@98c. for Western and Southern, ₱ bushel; sales, 4,000 bushels. Barley has been quiet and irregular; 2,500 bushels fair new crop Chicago were sold at $1 30. Barley Malt continues inactive at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ₱ bushel. Oats have been moderately inquired for, opening with rather more firmness, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 69,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c., chiefly at 51c.@52c. for old Mixed Western; 50c.@56c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ₱ bushel. The Albany *Argus* says: "The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the third week in August, in the years 1869 and 1870, was:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	25,500	537,200	258,200	....
1870	13,100	348,900	412,000	....
Decrease	12,400	Dec.188,400	Inc.1[illegible]	....

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 22d inst., inclusive, during the years 1869 and 1870, was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.	Barley, bushels.
1869	238,600	8,124,100	2,915,800	12,000
1870	206,000	7,819,700	2,240,000	94,300
	Dec.... 32,600	Dec. 304,400	Dec. 675,800	Inc. 82,300

By reducing the wheat to flour the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows a decrease equal to 93,480 bbls. flour. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 22d of August in the years indicated:

	1868.	1869.	1870.
Canal opened,	April 23.	May 6.	May 10.
Flour, bbls.	143,400	238,600	206,000
Wheat, bushels	5,078,300	8,124,100	7,819,700
Corn, bushels	10,017,200	2,915,800	2,240,000
Barley, bushels	336,900	12,000	94,300
Oats, bushels	4,615,000	1,922,000	1,691,500
Rye, bushels	160,000	228,900	303,600
Malt, bushels	238,000	142,400	212,600
Feed, pounds	....	5,695,900	6,890,300

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGINGS—Continue quiet at former rates. Bags, 12½c.@12¾c., gold, in bond. Bagging, 21c.@21½c., currency.

HAY—Sale Hay continues in fair request at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. New has been quiet at from 80c.@$1 10, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is selling in lots at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues inactive at drooping prices. Manila, 12½c.@12¾c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 4c.@4½c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been held with much firmness, but have been without activity; sales, 1,400 Montevideo, 1,000 Buenos Ayres and 2,200 Texas on private terms. We quote: Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c.; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 23½c.@24½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@23 lbs., 20c.@20½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 23c.@23½c.; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c.; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 22½c.; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22c.; California, 21@25 lbs., 20½c.@21½c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 18c.@19c.; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 17c.@18c.; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Tampico, 20@22 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 18½c.@19c.; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 19½c.@20c.; Truxillo, 17@19 lbs., 19c.; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 14c.@15c.; Curacoa, 18@22 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Port-au-Platt, 16@18 lbs., 15c.@18c.; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 17c.@18c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@26 lbs., 18c.@19c.; Western, 18@24 lbs., 17½c.@18c.; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 15c.@17c., currency. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 12c.; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., 12c.; Matamoras, 28@32 lbs., 14c.; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 12c.; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 11c.@12c.; Chili, 29@30 lbs., 14c.@14½c.; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 11c.@12c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 12c.@13c., currency. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12c.; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; California, 45@50 lbs., 11c.; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10c.@10½c.; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 12c.@12½c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11½c.@12c.; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 25½c.@26c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 36c.@37c.; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 25c.@28c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@16½c.; Calcutta, Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 13½c.@14c.; Calcutta, Buffalo, [illegible] 12½c.@13c.; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@[illegible] lbs., [illegible]13c., gold; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 12c.@13c.; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 14c.@15c., currency.

HOPS—Have been quite sparingly dealt in within a range of from 10c.@25c., for crops of 1869, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@22c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ₱ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "About 30 bales of the new growth have thus far arrived, and been taken up quick at 25c. to 40c. ₱ lb., the price depending upon quality. Picking commenced in some portions of the State last Monday, but it will not become general before next Monday, 29th inst. All samples of new we have thus far seen show considerable mold. Quality and flavor green and rank, caused by immature picking. Receipts of the week, 351 bales. Receipts corresponding week last season, 1,151 bales. Total receipts of the season, 102,027 bales. Export clearances last week, none. Exports corresponding week last season, 992 bales. Total exports for the season from the port of New-York, 56,453 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of 13th inst.: 'Since our last report our market has continued firm, with a moderate business passing, considering the period of the year, our own 1869's realizing, from extreme scarcity, present relatively high values, while Americans and other descriptions remain steady at about late rates. The continuance of warm, genial weather has greatly helped our plantations of late, the later Hops being already through in burr.' The following is from the last number of the London *Brewers' Journal*: 'HAGENAU, Germany, Aug. 15.—The declaration of war could not have arrived at a more inopportune period for the Hop-growers, the more so as it seems likely that this neighborhood will become one of the most important fields for the military operations of the hostile armies, and of course will have to suffer much from the evils of war. Business is completely at a stand-still, and nothing has been done in the Hop trade since the war broke out. The stock of last year's produce is totally cleared off, but before the commencement of hostilities some sales of new Hops, for delivery when in a merchantable condition, were made to speculating dealers, who paid, or agreed to pay, 120f. and even 130f. per centner of 50 kilogr. It is now very uncertain whether there will be any crop at all, as many of the plantations have been trodden down by the tramping soldiery, and the Hop-poles recklessly pulled up to furnish fuel for their cooking and camp fires. Some of our political contemporaries have remarked the distaste evinced by the French soldiers for their present head-dress, which they consider as unpractical for active campaigning, and the inclination they display for getting rid of them by leaving them in the dark corners of the railway carriages. A curious sight may be witnessed in several of the Hop plantations in this vicinity, where the soldiers, with a sense of genuine French humor, have abandoned their helmets and stuck them on the tops of the Hop-poles.'"

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $2 20@$2 25 per thousand.

LEATHER—A good inquiry prevails for Sole at full and buoyant rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 19c.@32c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c., currency, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 65@$1 75 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been moderately sought after at about steady quotations; Southern Pine, $33@$38; White Pine Box Boards, $24@$29; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $25@$32; Clear Pine, $50@$60; Poplar and White Wood Boards and Plank, $49@$54; Cherry Boards and Planks, $74@$79; Oak and Ash, $54@$59; Maple and Birch, $34@$39; Black-walnut, $99@$124.

METALS—Copper has been quiet, but steady; sales since our last, 275,000 lbs. at 20¾c.@21½c. ₱ lb. Pig Iron has been quiet and less buoyant in price, with Scotch Pig quoted at $35 for Gartsherrie, $33 50@$34 for Glengarnock, and $33 for Eglinton; and American Pig at $33@$34 for No. 1 ₱ ton. Iron-rails have been fairly active and steady; sales of 2,750 tons English have been reported on private terms. The current quotations are $50, gold, for English, and $70@$71, currency, for American, ₱ ton. Bars have been without change in price, but quiet. Lead, Spelter and Zinc, continue inactive at about former rates. Straits Tin has been quiet, but steady; the current quotations being now 35½c.@36c., gold, ₱ lb. English Tin has been inactive at 32½c.@32¾c., gold, ₱ lb.; sales, 10 tons at 32½c., gold. Banca Tin has been wholly nominal. Tin Plates have been lightly dealt in at about former rates; sales, 1,250 boxes Charcoal, part at $8 87½c., gold, for I. C., ₱ box.

MOLASSES—Has been in light demand at about former rates; sales, 45 hhds. Porto Rico at 58c.@60c.; and small lots of New-Orleans at 93c.@95c., ₱ gallon. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 28c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very quiet, owing to the light offerings of desirable lots and the advanced rates claimed by holders. Strained has been in demand at $1 90@$1 95, chiefly at $1 90, but has been held at $2@$2 05, here and to arrive, ₱ 280 lbs.; the better grades have been steady within our range. Tar has been slow of sale at former figures; 50 bbls. were placed at $2 50 ₱ bbl. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal. Spirits Turpentine has been firm, but less active, on the basis of 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, ₱ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ₱ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 87½@$7 50 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $3 25, ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been generally in light request within our revised range: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 77c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $1 33@$1 37; Unbleached Sperm at $1 47@$1 50; Bleached Sperm at $1 50@$1 55; Lard-oil at $1 22½@$1 30; Red Oil at 70c.@72½c.; Linseed oil at 90c.@94c., in casks and bbls., with sales reported of 12,000 gallons at 90c.@92c.; Olive-oil at $1 35@$1 40, in casks; Menhaden at 41c.@45c.; Spermaceti at 28c.@29c.; Extra Refined Seal at 85c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 49c.@50c.; Southern Yellow, 61c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 67c.@70c.; White Winter, 77½c.@81½c.; White Spring at 70c.@75c., ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The offerings of Crude in bulk for early delivery have been on a lighter scale, and holders have been firmer in their views, with a moderately active demand reported, and sales of equal to 3,500 bbls., chiefly for September delivery, at from 13¼c.@13c. ₱ gallon, closing at about the latter rate. Crude, in shipping order, has been inactive and nominal at about 18½c. ₱ gallon. At the Creek, a somewhat stronger market has been reported, with a fair inquiry, on the basis of $3 10@$3 15 on the Upper, and $3 20@$3 30 on the Lower Roads; sales have been reported of 3,500 bbls., chiefly for early delivery, on private terms. The export clearances include 2,000 bbls. Crude for Antwerp. Refined Oil has not been offered freely, and has been generally quoted steady in price, but has been lightly dealt in, the export call having been particularly spiritless. Sales have been reported here of equal to 2,300 bbls. Standard White for early delivery, part at 26c.; 1,500 bbls. do., late September delivery, at about 25½c., and 500 bbls. do., remainder of the year, at 26¼c. ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls. Standard White, for prompt delivery, part at 25¼c., and 1,000 bbls. do., September, on private terms. The export clearances hence include 3,000 bbls. for Antwerp. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in good request within a range of from 30c.@31½c., as extremes, ₱ gallon; sales 21,500 cases, chiefly at 31c. Naphtha has been in demand at 10c., in shipping order, with sales of 800 bbls., and 5c.@5½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been held with rather more firmness, but has not been in much request. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at $29 50@$30, chiefly at $29, for Western Mess; $26@$26 50 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime and Extra Prime; $32 50@$33 for Thin Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for City Mess, ₱ bbl. Also, 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $29 25 ₱ bbl. Cut-meats continue in light demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 100 pkgs. at 12¼c.@13¼c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues quiet at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ₱ lb.; sales, 50 boxes. Lard has been in less demand, and rather less buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 325 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16¼c.@16½c. for City, and 16¾c.@16⅞c., for fair to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb.; also 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, on private terms. Beef has been quite moderately dealt in at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 200 bbls., in lots at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in less demand at $28@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet, at from $28@$35 for old Southern and Western, and $40@$42 for new ice-cured Western, ₱ bbl. Butter continues in request, at former rates. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@45c.; the day's receipts were 2,097 pks. Cheese has been inactive, at from 4c.@13½c. as the extremes for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 7,117 boxes. We quote:

BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	36@38
State firkins, light colored, ₱ lb.	34@35
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ₱ lb.	37@38
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ₱ lb.	34@35
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ₱ lb.	33@35
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	27@30
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
New-York State, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ₱ lb.	30@45
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	27@30
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ₱ lb.	23@25
Western tubs, fair to good, ₱ lb.	24@27
Western tubs, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ₱ lb.	20@22
Common White Western and State, ₱ lb.	15@17

CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ₱ lb.	12½@13¼
State Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
State Factories, ordinary, ₱ lb.	8 @10
State Factories, Skimmed	4 @ 8
State Farm Dairies, ₱ lb.	12 @13¼
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ₱ lb.	8 @11
Western, fair to good, ₱ lb.	11 @12
Western, ordinary, ₱ lb.	6 @10

RICE—Has been slow of sale at less buoyant prices. Sales 35 tcs. Carolina at $8 75@$9, currency; 300 bags Rangoon, free, at $7@$7 12½, currency, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate request at steady rates.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at about previous figures.

SEEDS—Timothy continues quiet at $4 50@$5 ₱ bushel. Clover-seed at 14c.@14½c., ₱ lb. American Rough Flax at $2 30@$2 50 ₱ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been inactive at $2 22½@$2 25, gold, ₱ bushel.

SKINS—There has been a moderate call for desirable stock at uniform rates, including Honduras Deer, 37½c.; San Juan, 34c.@35c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.; Porto Cabello, 32c.@33c.; Para, 38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@22c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 52c.@56c.; Payta, 52c.@55c.; Curacoa, 53c.@55c.; Cape, 40c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c.@55c., currency.

SOAP—Has been in more demand and steady, including Castile at 11½c.@12½c.; Colgate's Pale, 8½c.; Family, 9c. and No. 1 at 6½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Continue in slack demand at former prices.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady, but have been less active; sales, 900 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at 9½c.@12½c., chiefly at 9⅜c.@9¾c.; and 480 boxes Havana at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ lb. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 94,213 hhds., 112,254 boxes and 505,421 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅜c.@9⅝c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10⅛c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9½c.@11½c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at 11¼c.@13½c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in fair demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. at 9¼c.@9¾c. for inferior to prime; 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@18½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@14c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet but quoted steady, including Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, at 65c.@80c.; good to fair Hyson 85c.@$1; extra fine to finest Hyson, $1 20@$1 30; common to fair young Hyson, 60c.@75c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 78c.@$1; extra fine to finest, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Gunpowder, 80c.@$1; good to fine Gunpowder, $1 05@$1 20; extra fair to finest Gunpowder, $1 25@$1 65; common to fine Imperial, 80c.@$1; good to fine Imperial, $1 05@$1 20; extra fine to finest Imperial, $1 25@$1 65; common to fair Twankay, 50c.@55c.; good to fine Twankay, 57c.@65c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 70c.@75c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 75c.@85c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 05; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, $1 10@$1 25; common to extra fine to finest Oolong, $1 10@$1 50; common to fair Oolong, 60c.@68c.; good to fine Oolong, 70c.@85c.; fair Souchong, 65c.@75c.; good to fine Souchong, 80c.@90c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, $1@$1 30 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, with sales of 430 hhds. Kentucky at 6¼c.@13c.; 75 cases 1869 Ohio Seed Leaf, at 15c.; 150 cases various crops do., at 20c.@50c.; and 280 bales Havana, part in bond, on private terms, but mainly free at 85c.@$1 05, ₱ lb. We quote: Kentucky Frosted Lugs, 6½c.@6¾c.; partly Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Sound do., 7½c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10½c.; Medium do., 9½c.@11½c.; Good do., 10c.@12½c.; Fine do., 11½c.@13c.; Selections, 12½c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12½c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 25c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 15c.@25c. for Old, and 16c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 18c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 77½c.@85c.; Good, 85c.@92½c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 87½c.@90c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 07, currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Common and medium, 18c.@31c.; good and fine, 22c.@25c.; bright work, common and medium, 27c.@32c.; good and fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate supply and demand, closing more firmly; sales, 375 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pks., at 93c.@96c., chiefly at 94½c.@95c. ₱ gallon; receipts, 420 bbls.

WOOL—Fleece Wool has been rather more sought after, but the increasing firmness of holders has operated against an active business. Pulled Wool has been in limited request at about former rates. There has been a light movement in Texas and California Wools, and also in foreign growths, within our range.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents. ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@58
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	44@47
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ blood fleece	42@44
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@32
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, middling to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fé.	
Washed white fleece	24@29
Unwashed white fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P.	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs A 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@43
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub-washed	47@52
And for Foreign Wools.	
Cape of Good Hope	29@32
Mexican	16@20
Buenos Ayres Merino	25@30
Buenos Ayres Mestiza	25@28

FREIGHTS—There has not been much activity in the general market; Grain rates have shown rather more firmness. For Liverpool there were taken 180 bales Cotton, by steam, at ½d. ₱ lb.; 600 bbls. Flour on private terms; 50,000 bushels Wheat at 6d.@6¼d., in bulk and bags, chiefly at 6d. in bulk, ₱ bushel, and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton. For London, 1,300 bbls. Flour at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and 250 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton. For Antwerp, a British bark, with equal to 25,000 bushels Wheat, at 9¼d., and by an American vessel, 30,000 bushels do. at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and a ship, with 7,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Gottenberg, a British brig, with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For a Continental port direct, an American bark with 2,600 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, a brig with 3,000 cases Petroleum at 28c. to the Mediterranean, 35c. to the Adriatic, and 38c. to the Levant; and another with 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, or 5s. 9d. to the Adriatic. For Pernambuco, a Danish schooner with 1,300 bbls. Flour on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug 26, 1870.

At Communipaw Market, this forenoon, trade was small, the arrivals were light and grades ran from poor to fair. Prices ranged for Horned Cattle from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., and fair Texan Steers sold from 13½c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Sheep and Lambs were of a coarse description and sold in small lots, from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb., for Sheep, and from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb., for Lambs. Heavy Iowa and Illinois Hogs sold, City dressed, from 13½c.@13c. ₱ lb., and extra heavy Indiana Hogs sold at 12½c. ₱ lb. The Hog market at 11½ A. M. evinced a downward tendency, large supplies being notified as on the road.

SALES TODAY.

CONEY & MCPHERSON sold for HEDGES & TAYLOR 236 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 13c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, for same, 32 Texan Steers, good for Texas and grassed in Missouri, from 13½c.@14½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for J. KIRWIN, 106 Illinois Steers, rough Cattle, from 13½c.@14c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. H. DALZEY sold for J. KIRWIN 37 Illinois Steers, a common, poor lot, with a few fair animals as top, from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt. B. WESTHEIMER sold for self 118 Ohio Steers, a fair lot of Cattle, from 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

KASE & HAUVER sold 131 State Lambs, average weight 48 lbs. ₱ head, at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 124 Lambs, average weight 51 lbs. ₱ head, at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 57 Lambs, average weight 55 lbs. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb.; 140 Lambs, average weight 57 lbs. ₱ head, at 9c. ₱ lb. The three best lots were from Pennsylvania, and were only fair quality. R. BELLIS sold 238 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,210 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb. J. H. PIDCOCK sold 95 Indiana Sheep, poor and coarse, weight 7,050 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 55 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,760 lbs., at 4¾c. ₱ lb.; 37 Indiana Lambs, coarse quality, weight 2,080 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards for yesterday and today: 721 head of horned Cattle, 1,641 Hogs, 3,184 Sheep and Lambs. Arrived in 71 cars.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 23d-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
UNDER THE PALM. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum.....3
Two copies, one year.....5
Ten copies, one year.....25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2
Five copies, one year.....9
Ten copies, one year.....15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
Twenty copies, one year.....25
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra.....3

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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Our Paris correspondent telegraphs, dated yesterday forenoon, that specific intelligence from that side need not be expected for several days, a movement being in progress the importance of which is to be judged by the reserve of the authorities. All letters for the army have been stopped and correspondents are arrested wherever found. He reports the military prospects for France clearer and more certain than at any time since the opening of the campaign. *Le Public* of yesterday says the Government is in possession of information of the movements and strength of the Prussian Army, which is in effect that the corps of Prince FREDERICK CHARLES and a part of the King's army is marching on Paris, which he may reach in about six days, while VON STEINMETZ is left to hold BAZAINE. The Corps Legislatif, in secret session, on Thursday night, received ample explanations from the Government regarding the state of defense of the capital, and a satisfactory interview between the "Left" and the Minister of War is said to have also been held. The situation as given by the London *Times* yesterday, is as follows: A force having been left at Metz to occupy the siege works constructed by the Prussians, the King joined the Crown Prince on the march for Paris; MCMAHON, a fugitive from Woerth, crossed the Vosges, through Nancy, to Chalons, where, reinforced by the Garde Mobile and volunteers, his aim was to stop the Crown Prince. The latter, affecting to disregard him, moved on his flank, and offered battle, but MCMAHON avoided and retreated. The Crown Prince is now within a short march of Paris. A detachment of Prussians occupy Boulevant, and the cuirassiers are encamped at St. Remy. The Committee of the Corps Legislatif on Military Measures have proposed the enrollment of of every man between twenty and thirty-five years of age. M. P. MONTPAYROUX, in that body, has proposed the abolition of the Garde Mobile and the distribution of the men to the regular army, which, it is believed, will be adopted. Gen. TROCHU has issued a decree that all persons without means of subsistence, or dangerous to public order and security of person and property, or whose acts tend to impede measures of defense and general safety shall be expelled; and all offenses against this decree shall be tried by a military tribunal. Already 1,200 persons have been arrested under this order. The bakers of Paris were interrogated on Thursday to ascertain whether they had a supply of flour to last forty days on hand. The limit of travel on the Eastern Railroad from Paris is fifty miles. The *Constitutionnel* denies that the Germans resident in France have been expelled. They were at first forbidden to leave, but afterward all restrictions were removed, and those who left went of their own accord. Sixty thousand dollars have been received from French residents in the United States for the wounded, and a still larger sum from Constantinople.

A Carlsruhe dispatch says that heavy fighting occurred at Stenay, about ten miles from Montmédy, whither the Prussian wounded were being brought. The inhabitants of this region are said to be resisting the invaders, and to have inflicted considerable punishment upon them. A dispatch to the London *Standard*, says the Prussians were successful in their affair at Stenay.

A dispatch from Sedan, near the Belgian frontier, confirms the news of the fighting near Stenay. At Strasbourg there was a bombardment on Wednesday night, which continued through the whole night. Many fires had occurred in the city, and the citadel and arsenal are reported badly damaged. The Prussian advanced works are within 500 yards of the city walls, which have been terribly battered. The loss of the Germans is said to be trifling, and the City of Kehl has only lost about twenty houses. The environs of Metz have been inundated by the French authorities. The Garde Mobile defend Toul vigorously. One-half the Prussian force has been withdrawn toward Nancy. A Paris dispatch says it is now certain that no such fight as that reported by the *Figaro* has occurred. Another Prussian flag of truce is reported from Berlin to have been fired upon by the French at Metz, and the Prussian Minister at Washington has been instructed to protest against this violation of the laws of nations. A Prague dispatch contains an abstract of a Berlin letter in a paper there, which represents that efforts to conceal the actual losses of the Prussian Army, in the battles of the 18th and 16th, are made in the Prussian capital. The details furnished were discredited, and it was openly asserted that they lost so heavily that the army is disorganized and unable to advance, giving time to the French to collect immense armies which would make the Prussians pay dearly for early successes.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

It is reported that J. J. WEISS, the successor of M. PREVOST PARADOL in the Chair of Literature at AIX, is to be appointed Minister of France at Washington....The Pope has dismissed the French Legion from Rome in consequence of their menacing demand to be permitted to return to France.

GENERAL.

Five persons were killed by one flash of lightning at Kingston, on the Hudson, on Thursday night. Various disasters to buildings and other property along the river are also reported. A brush-factory at Miami was destroyed and a Methodist Church badly damaged.

The Forty-seventh (N. Y.) Regiment was at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, where the men spent the day in parading and sight-seeing. The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade began at Bingampton yesterday.

Arrangements for the New-England Agricultural Fair, at Manchester, N. H., are rapidly progressing, and it promises to be successful.

Judge W. T. JONES was nominated for Delegate in Congress from Nebraska at a Territorial Convention held at Laramie on Thursday.

The Forest City Base-ball Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, played a match game with the Olympics, of Washington, yesterday, and beat them by a score of 18 to 17.

One hundred and thirty million two hundred and ninety-five thousand one hundred and forty-one stamps, valued at $12,065,806, have been printed and sent to purchasers by the Government during the present year.

A new national bank at Augusta, Ga., has been authorized by the Controller of the Currency, with a capital of $100,000.

An express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad was robbed, yesterday morning, by masked men, near Jefferson City, Mo., and $10,800 in money were stolen. The robbers escaped, and no clue to their identity was obtained.

The *Torpedo*, a fishing schooner, from Beverly, Mass., was run into by the Cunard steamer *Calabria*, off Cape Sable, on the morning of the 24th inst. The crew was saved, and taken into port by the steamer.

The laying of the Panama and West India Telegraph Cable is completed from Batabano to Santiago de Cuba, and congratulatory messages have been passed over the line.

Commissioners BOSWORTH and BRENNAN sat in separate rooms, yesterday morning, and heard fifty-three complaints against police officers. Most of them were of a trivial nature.

The General Committee of the Working Men's Central Union met last evening. Resolutions were passed sympathising with the strike of the mule spinners of Fall River, and HORACE GREELEY was nominated as candidate for next Governor.

CHARLES APPLEY, charged with creating a breach of the peace at Booth's Theatre on the 17th inst., because he was refused admission on a ticket purchased of a speculator, was, yesterday, held to bail by Mayor HALL in the sum of $300 to keep the peace for twelve months.

Col. RYAN, the Cuban leader, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on the Long Branch boat on an old charge of having resisted a Deputy Marshal when last in custody for an alleged violation of the Neutrality laws. He was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS, by whom he was released on $15,000 bail.

The air is filled with rumors of battles, but positive news with regard to any engagements we have none. It is said that on Tuesday, the 23d, Marshal BAZAINE gained a great advantage over the Prussians,—but it may be presumed that if any event of the kind had taken place, we should have received some trustworthy particulars concerning it ere now. The *Journal Officiel* tries to give confidence to the Parisians by assuring them that the march of the enemy upon the capital will be "retarded by every possible means"—vague words of comfort in a situation like the present. If BAZAINE and MCMAHON could not stop the invaders, how are raw levies to do it? Nevertheless, French valor may still exert itself with results not generally looked for. War, like law, is full of uncertainties. The Minister of the Interior yesterday warned the Chambers and the country of the fact that the Crown Prince had resumed his march on Paris. It is easy to imagine the anxiety and agitation which must now exist in the capital. Dark, indeed, is the cloud which hangs over the most volatile community in the world. A few hours may decide great issues—for where a force is to come from adequate to repulse the immense army under the Crown Prince, no human being seems to know.

France and the Orleanists.

A good many people who ought to know better seem to imagine that, in the event of the overthrow of the Second Empire, the dynasty of ORLEANS has special claims on the suffrages of the French nation. It may readily be admitted that the present representative of this family, the Count of PARIS, grandson of LOUIS PHILIPPE, is a man of respectable talents and of liberal sentiments. However desirable these may be in a ruler of France, it is, however, obvious that an aspirant to royal power must be able to show something more definite to entitle him to the unanimous support of the people. He must either be able to appeal to the principle of legitimacy, which underlies monarchical institutions, or he must be able to show that the family to which he belongs has established a prior right to the throne by its past services in the cause of liberty or national progress. Any other arguments might be heard in support of his claims to become the President of a republic, but are in no sense relevant to the foundation of a hereditary monarchy.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that on the score of legitimacy, the Count of PARIS has no claim whatever to inherit the French crown. The Count of CHAMBORD, grandson of CHARLES X., is still alive, and is known among the Legitimists as HENRY V., a title he would unquestionably merit, were the claims of the House of BOURBON to be again recognized in France. As the younger, or cadet branch of the family, the House of ORLEANS can have no rights on the hereditary principle till the elder branch becomes extinct, and any exclusion which the name of BOURBON has justly merited must apply equally to both sections of the family. When, in 1830, M. THIERS and his allies paraded the announcement in Paris, "the Duke of ORLEANS is not a BOURBON, he is a VALOIS," they only excited among people of education a feeling of contempt for the shallow falsehood, and a feeling of wonder that a body of men, among whom were two eminent historians, should have put their names to so gross a misstatement of fact.

On the score of past services to the nation, the record of the House of ORLEANS is equally defective. The PHILIPPE EGALITE of the first revolution was the very impersonation of heartless and reckless libertinism. He shocked even the bloodthirsty chiefs of the revolutionary tribunal by voting for the death of his royal kinsman, LOUIS XVI., only to be contemptuously hurled to the same fate. It may be truly said of him that nothing in life became him like leaving it, and posterity would probably by this time have forgotten him, did he not lie embalmed in the sublime scorn of the pages of CARLYLE. His son, LOUIS PHILIPPE, was fifty-seven years of age when the revolution of July, 1830, overthrew the throne of CHARLES X., and brought France once more to the brink of anarchy. The heads of the commercial aristocracy of Paris had a heavy stake in the maintenance of social order, and in LOUIS PHILIPPE, the heir of one who was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Europe, they found their ideal of a ruler. "What prestige surrounds the Duke of ORLEANS?" said the Governor of the Tuileries, on being asked to support him. "Who knows his history? How few are there who have even heard his name?" The sentiment was an echo of the wonder with which the French people saw the majority of the two Chambers dispose of the crown to an unknown stranger, without deeming it necessary to consult them either with regard to the form of government they desired, or to the ruler who was to succeed the one whom Paris had just dethroned. During a reign of over seventeen years LOUIS PHILIPPE failed to achieve anything which has endeared his memory to France. He professed to LAFAYETTE that he regarded the Constitution of the United States as the most perfect that ever existed, and yet he resisted every attempt to widen the basis of the electoral suffrage, and waged a systematic warfare against the liberty of the Press. He flattered the popular idolatry of NAPOLEON by bringing his remains from St. Helena, and receiving them with magnificent obsequies in the Church of the Invalides, while he proscribed his family and banished their adherents. He tried every avenue to gain popularity, yet his reign numbered more insurrections than any before or since, and in his latter years he gained the *sobriquet* of the "Target King," from the impossibility he found of stirring abroad without being shot at. He talked Republicanism, and, as much as he dared, practiced absolutism; and thus he came to be distrusted and despised by his people, and found the alliances with the Courts of Europe, which he was so eager to cultivate, evaded and declined.

France during his reign was not less sluggish in material progress than in her advance on the path of freedom. While England and Belgium were becoming a network of railroads, and developing their mineral resources with vast rapidity, the close of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE found Paris in possession of but two main lines into the provinces, and the national industries still in the rude, unimproved state of the first quarter of the century. A few wealthy bankers had been the royal sponsors of LOUIS PHILIPPE; a knot of politicians and men of letters had been his only faithful adherents. His Government had been one of compromise, and had excited neither affection nor esteem in any section of the nation. Hence it happened that the convulsion which unseated him from the throne was one of the gentlest of the many insurrections of Paris, as the immediate cause was one of the most trivial that had ever led to a revolution. The chiefs of the Legitimist and Liberal party were united in their opposition to the existing Government, and had arranged to hold one of the political banquets which were then the fashion, at which the single toast of "Reform and the Right of Meeting" was to have been proposed. The Government interposed to forbid the banquet, and found it necessary to call out the military to overawe a populace excited by the latest act of repression. The National Guard, instead of firing on the people, fraternized with them; the Ministry, fearing to face the crisis, resigned; and the King, trembling for his life, made his escape in a hackney coach, and reached England as plain Mr. Smith, ending an inglorious reign with an inglorious flight, and leaving his daughter-in-law vainly to supplicate the adhesion of the nation in favor of her son, the boy Count of PARIS.

The most that can be said of the subsequent history of the members of the family of ORLEANS, LOUIS PHILIPPE'S brothers and grandsons, is that they have borne exile with dignity, and have shown an amount of intellectual taste and culture very rare in those reared under the shadow of a throne. Like LOUIS PHILIPPE himself, they have known the bitter discipline of adversity, and it may readily be conceded they have acted nobly under it. But we fail to perceive in what way their régime could be expected to restore order and harmony to the hostile parties into which the dissolution of the Empire, or even the restoration of peace, would resolve France. And, most of all, we fail to understand why professedly republican journals in a republican country should go out of their way to advocate the claims of a dynasty, which could only rule in France by prostituting the influence of the Republican idea to subserve the cause of a hereditary monarchy.

The Republican General Committee Meeting.

We fear that the scene which transpired in the Republican General Committee, on Thursday evening, bodes mischief to the party in the approaching campaign. It proved the existence of serious personal discords among the leaders, and has created an unpleasant suspicion that disloyalty to the party exists in its inner councils. The recommendation made by the Executive Committee, to the effect that the primary meetings to be held in pursuance of the call of the State Central Committee, should choose delegates not only to the State Convention, but to all the other Republican Conventions in this City, evidently surprised the body to which it was addressed. The majority of the members very naturally regarded it with dislike, for it was without precedent, and there was no obvious reason in its favor. On the contrary, it was very easy to see how the proposition might, if adopted, be made the means of an easy betrayal of the party into the hands of Tammany, and serve the intrigues of a few individuals, nominally Republicans, but really in the interests and pay of the Democratic Sachems.

The prompt warning given by an Thursday, evidently roused the attention of the members of the General Committee, and caused them to defeat the proposition after a stormy debate, involving not a little bitterness of feeling. The disagreeable fact remains, however, that the animus which prompted the baffled movement still exists, and that it may unexpectedly manifest itself again in some other equally mischievous form. It is not pleasant, at any time, to feel that there are those around us who are not entirely to be trusted, but especially is this the case when we are about to enter upon a canvass which demands a wise use of every resource, and all our energies, to insure success.

For years, the bane of the Republican Party in this City has been the intense struggles of its prominent members for leadership and local control. While the party has steadily been in a minority, most of the would-be leaders have sought control for the sake of the advantage which it gave them at Albany and Washington, whenever the party was in power in State and nation. We say most of them, for the fact has often manifested itself that prominent Republicans have hitherto sought to control the party councils in this City, in order that they might be able to barter with the Opposition, and secure from Tammany emoluments which they could not hope to get from their own party. We have little doubt that the conviction that this sort of "dickering" has for years been going on, has served to discourage the honest rank and file of the party, as much as the frauds of the Democrats. Thousands of earnest Republicans in this City have been disheartened by the utter hopelessness of achieving success under such doubly adverse circumstances, and have steadily declined to participate in any political action.

So long as that feeling was confined to the Republicans in the City of New-York, the enormous advantage which it gave the Democrats could at times be overcome in the rural districts; but of late the apathy seems to have spread into the interior, and the whole Republican Party seems inert. Our rural friends despair chiefly on our account. They can easily register a Republican majority in the outside counties, but it is almost sure to be overcome on Manhattan Island. Under such circumstances it seems somewhat singular that, at the very initiation of the campaign, we should not be able to manifest at least apparent harmony in our Republican councils. It would seem as though in the presence of such a controlling necessity, every possible element of Republican strength would be properly used, and especially that old feuds and jealousies, and even more objectionable—because more venal—ambitions would be cast aside.

With entire harmony among the managers in this City, and that active co-operation for the enforcement of the new Election laws which can easily be secured, we have little doubt that the fraudulent Democratic majority in this City can be reduced, in November next, from twenty to thirty thousand; and if the rural districts could but have reasonable assurance that the Republicans in this City would honestly undertake to effect such a result, they would at once throw off the apathy which now oppresses them, and carry the State.

The scene in the General Committee, on Thursday evening, conveys a lesson which we trust our political managers will heed. It is worse than folly for any faction to undertake to manipulate the party in any special interest. The attempt to do so will surely be discovered, and the only result will be to destroy that feeling of confidence without which no efficient action can be secured. There should be no quarrels among delegates at Saratoga, such as we have too often seen in the past; and, above all, there should be no ground for a suspicion of trickery or betrayal, such as was unmasked on Thursday evening.

The Tariff Question.

The greatest danger to the unity of the Republican Party springs out of taxation and the tariff. On other questions there is no serious diversity of opinion. On this, there are conflicting demands, and both are pressed with a vehemence which promises no good to the party.

The high tariff men must bear their full share of blame. The persistency and success with which they have forced their pretensions upon Congress provoked determined opposition. Combination gave them power, and they used it for the benefit of limited classes. What at first was moderate protection, in the old Whig sense, grew into monopoly. Their cry has been ceaseless, and always for more. Every proposition for a reduction of duties they have resisted. They sought higher duties as a set-off to internal taxation, and refused concessions when that taxation was abolished. The slight changes which Mr. SCHENCK proposed, and carried in the recent session, were effected in spite of them. And, aided by the rules of the House, they prevented the reduction of the duties on coal and salt, which a large majority instructed the Ways and Means Committee to report. These facts fasten upon the extreme protectionists a large degree of responsibility for whatever embarrassment the tariff question may occasion Republicans in the Fall campaign.

On the other hand, the free-traders, pure and simple, are chargeable with equal intolerance. We showed some time ago, by an analysis of votes, that an insignificant minority in the House belong to this class. Tariff reformers constitute a majority, but only a small proportion of these adhere to free-trade as an abstract principle. They uphold protection to industry, but would make it incidental to the Customs revenue, not the controlling consideration. The remark applies equally well to the main body of Republicans. The free-traders among them are like the extreme protectionists—an exceptional class. The great majority support such discrimination in favor of American manufactured products as is compatible with the requirements of the revenue, and the interests of consumers generally. When, therefore, free-traders propose to engraft their cherished principle upon the party platform, and to exact submission to their test by candidates, they are, as inimical to the peace of the party as the highest of high tariff men.

If the Republican Party is to have a widely-diffused chance of success, it must withhold from both extremes any decisive authority in its councils. It will regard them as equally unreasonable in their claims and dangerous in their designs. We trust that they will so far appreciate the force and justice of this feeling as to abandon their irreconcilable demands, which cannot be urged on either side without producing disastrous dissensions in the party ranks. Neither has any right to speak in the name of the party, but either may so distract its ranks in many localities as to impart strength to Democratic candidates. The policy that would render this contingency possible is more than a mistake. The ultra protectionist who indirectly helps a Democrat because the Republican candidate advocates a revision of the tariff, and a diminution of its burdens, commits political suicide. The free-trader who scouts the nomination of a Republican who clings to the doctrine of incidental protection, assists the Democracy, who are not likely soon to control national legislation, and throws away an influence which might have been usefully exerted within the Republican Party. The flagrancy of these blunders may seem to make them impossible. But there is a tendency toward them which only mutual concession can avert. The end to be served is certainly worth an effort. And though it is the habit of extremists to deride the conciliation which is effected at the cost of compromise, it is only by compromise on the tariff question that party unity can be preserved.

Does it follow that the whole subject of taxation must be avoided? On the contrary, the necessity for concession on the part of the two extremes in regard to the tariff, renders more imperative a declaration that shall indicate the determination of Republicans to continue the reduction of taxes. Divided as to the principle of protection, they are practically a unit in support of the policy which aims at the diminution of fiscal burdens. The broad ground on which the party can consistently and strongly stand is, retrenchment in every department, and the limitation of taxation to the actual requirements of the Government. All that is wanted to carry on the Government efficiently, and to maintain the public credit, must be raised by taxation, and the tariff must be relied upon for a large share. Beyond this point, cut off the taxes. Instead of loading the people heavily to obtain a large surplus for the Treasury, let them be relieved from taxation to the utmost possible extent. The issue thus presented removes the dangers of the tariff controversy, and will enable the Republican Party to appeal to the people with a confidence which its record amply justifies.

The Suicidal Mania.

To the thoughtful mind there is no more distressing feature of the time than the constant increase of suicides all over the country. One cannot take up a newspaper without being shocked by the announcement of two or three new cases of self-murder. And what is most striking about the matter is the triviality of the pretexts which, in the majority of instances, furnish motives for the crime. A boy of twelve, corrected by his mother for disobedience, picks out a text of the Bible, from which to have his funeral sermon preached, and then coolly hangs himself in the barn. A young woman of St. Louis, not hearing from her lover for four entire days, finds life intolerable, and presently swallows poison. An Iowa girl, whose beauty and accomplishments Western papers have painted in glowing colors, without even the excuse of blighted love, but simply because "they were cold to her at home," jumped into the river, and was seen to hold her head under water until she was drowned. Only a day or two ago a news-vender of this City, because he disapproved of some of his wife's associations, thought himself justified in slaughtering her, her friend, his child, and finally himself. To be sure he accomplished none of these intentions, but that, as he seems himself to look upon it, was his misfortune and not his fault. A young man of Providence kills himself and his wife in a fit of unreasoning jealousy. Affairs of this latter sort, however, in which husbands and lovers secure their peace of mind by killing themselves and the objects of their affection, are too common to excite remark, and, perhaps, come as near to furnishing an adequate motive as is possible under the circumstances. Jealousy may become so intense as to amount to positive insanity; indeed, French physicians classify it as a form of mental aberration. But the number of suicides occurring daily, without even this or any apparent justification, is appallingly large. Men, women and children seem to have been seized at once with a fatal epidemic of self-murder.

In all this, moralists and statesmen will find food for grave reflection. To check the evil, by any prompter method than the slow and not always sure agencies of education and religion, is more desirable than easy. Undoubtedly suicide is peculiarly a crime which tends to propagate itself by imitation. Then, too, a certain false condonation, a sentimental pity, with which we are wont to regard a suicide, especially for love, tends greatly to its repetition. And without going so far as that cruel old English law, which buried the suicide at the cross-roads, with a stake driven through his body, and forfeited his estates to the Crown, a judicious expression of public opinion might still serve to make *felo de se* more disreputable and less frequent than it is. Moral law has always declared that no human being has any more authority to take his own life than another's, and if political codes have seemed to hold otherwise, it is probably because the successful criminal, in this case, has passed beyond human punishment. The ignominy and forfeiture of the English law fell upon the innocent and not the guilty; and although such a penalty might serve as a preventive, its inherent cruelty would forbid its enforcement. Practically the statute would remain a dead letter, and, like all inoperative laws, would be rather an incentive to crime than a deterrent.

Still, as we have said, force of public opinion may do much to check the disposition to suicide, and the attempt, if made unsuccessfully, may properly come under the cognizance of the authorities, and be visited with suitable punishment. If insanity be proved against the would-be suicide, he should be placed under restraint; and if his act is found to be premeditated, a brief term of imprisonment or a fine, or both, would probably moderate his own bloodthirstiness and chill the ardor of possible imitators. *Felo de se* is more often committed with the view of making a sensation than many people imagine; doubtless from the same motive it is quite as often attempted with no serious intention of completing the crime. In any event, its alarming prevalence warns us to take some measures for its suppression, and our legislators will do well to give to it what attention they can spare from other business.

Republican State administration has vindicated itself nowhere more signally than in Michigan. There, as under the Federal Government, a reduction of the debt has proceeded simultaneously with reduction of taxation. Within the last nineteen months, the State has paid off more than a million and a half of its indebtedness—reducing its debt from $3,976,185 to $2,444,528. The State taxation exhibited a reduction of nearly $200,000 as between 1868 and 1867; the reduction in 1869 amounting to nearly a quarter of a million more. The direct taxes of the State in the last year amounted to $455,264; in addition to which the State derives an income from specific taxes, as upon railroads, incorporated companies, Masonic lodges, and so forth. The income from these sources in 1869 was $268,530. Few States, and assuredly none under Democratic rule, can exhibit a more creditable financial record, or one more calculated to attract thrifty additions to its population and enterprises. Besides these achievements of the State, the Detroit *Post*, from whose columns we gather these particulars, remarks that "the county and municipal debts of the State, incurred during the war, have also been extinguished to a very large amount." Well done, Michigan!

Mayor HALL has settled the theatrical ticket speculators' case,—but not upon its merits. A test case, properly so called, would determine the right of a manager to refuse acceptance of a genuine ticket bought from an outside dealer instead of at the ticket-office direct. That is the question in which strangers have an interest, and the equities of which are all against the manager. The Mayor's opinion in regard to it may be taken to be adverse to the right claimed by the proprietors,—judging from his incidental indorsement of the decision rendered by Justice COX; but he confined himself yesterday to the charge of creating a disturbance, preferred against a person who, having bought a ticket outside, was denied admittance to the theatre. This is a side issue, the disposal of which leaves the main question untouched, except so far as the decision of Justice COX affects it. If the proprietors of theatres really desire to suppress the operations of the ticket speculator, they should cause more care to be exercised in the first instance in the sale of tickets. That is the stage of the business at which their intervention will be most effective; and it is the only stage at which they can interfere without the possibility of inflicting wrong upon innocent parties.

We learn from a director of the Elevated Railroad that it is an error to state that the project has been abandoned. The true state of the case is that the line has never yet been formally opened to the public, some trials only having been made upon it to satisfy the directors as to its efficiency. They are now sanguine of success, and believe that before long the public will be equally sanguine. We trust their anticipations will be realized, for it is very necessary to divert some of the traffic from the street cars and stages.

Mr. HENRY BERGH, whose attempts to modify the so-called "brutal" instincts of mankind entitle him to all respect, more than confirms the statements we have made relative to the ill-usage of cattle on their way to market. It is possible that if the mischief thus caused were confined to the cattle, we might appeal to public sympathies in vain on the subject. But the biped by no means gets off scot free. Diseased meat engenders disease in the eater thereof, and thus all of us who are not vegetarians are likely to suffer by the needless cruelties which are inflicted upon cattle on their way to New-York. "One thing is certain," says Mr. BERGH; "if the public could be made conscious of the diseased and disgusting condition of the flesh they daily consume, they would no more touch it than if they knew it to be corrosive sublimate." Mr. BERGH would relieve us from the risk of dining off diseased meat if the Legislature only strengthened his hands. But the Legislature has so many bills "with money in them" to attend to, that it has not much time to think of the public health.

The recommendation of some of the English papers, that the Queen should be compelled to abdicate, have been taken very seriously to heart by a certain Mr. ABRAHAM LEVI. The other day he drove up to Windsor Castle, with a portmanteau and a hat-box, and informed the porters that he had been ordered by Mr. GLADSTONE and the House of Commons to take possession of the Castle. He ordered the domestics to be dismissed, and proclaimed himself Dictator on the spot. The irreverent Police, instead of acknowledging his claims, had him arrested, and Mr. ABRAHAM LEVI passed that night in the workhouse instead of in the Castle. Perhaps it was all the same to him, but the London newspapers ought at least to subscribe to put their champion in a private asylum. They have now ceased to abuse the Queen for a time, in order to open fire on the Empress EUGENIE. This plan of making war on women seems to be considered very effective in political life.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (Orleanist journal) ridicules the supposition that the Emperor NAPOLEON entered upon the present war of his own free will. He says: "I cannot be suspected of partiality toward the Emperor, but it is impossible to deny that he has only attempted the work for which he was elected twenty years ago, and to which he has been daily and hourly encouraged by the Parliament and the Press—he has made war on the treaties of 1815. He may not be successful, but the vice of the gambler consists in playing, not in losing the game." The Emperor, however, will find it difficult to acquit himself of the responsibility of allowing himself to be driven into a war by popular clamor at a time when the French armies were so ill fitted to cope with their giant adversary. He might at least have foreseen that three to one will win in the end.

The number of *Harper's Weekly* just issued contains an exceedingly well executed and effective pictorial map—or perhaps it should be more correctly termed a bird's-eye view—of that part of Europe upon which the world's attention is now so eagerly fixed. By its help any reader of the war news can form a clear idea of the great movements as they are announced, or, which is of equal consequence, detect where the reports furnished by the respective belligerents are most probably incorrect. The cities, rivers, railroads, and surface inequalities, all of which go to influence military strategy, are in this picture seen at a glance. In fact, the mind receives at once a vivid impression of the features of the regions over which vast armies are now operating. No amount of verbal description, and no ordinary charts, could serve this purpose so well as the picture in *Harper's*.

Figures furnished by the *Daily Bulletin* afford unpleasant confirmation of the opinion we expressed at the outbreak of hostilities,—that the effect of European war will not be beneficial to American interests. We have exported less of our products, while a larger supply of foreign manufactures has been thrown into our ports, than during the corresponding period of last year. During the last six weeks, "the imports have been only half a million dollars below those for the same period of last year, while the exports, exclusive of specie, for the same time, have been $6,000,000 less than in 1869." Looking into the details, we find that from July 13 to Aug. 17 our exports of flour, wheat, bacon and cheese were actually less—flour and wheat much less—than in the same five weeks of last year. There is also a remarkable falling off in manufactured tobacco and other articles. Of pork and lard, and also—contrary to expectation—of petroleum, there has been an increased export. The wholesale quotations exhibit some results for which the believers in the profitableness of war were not prepared. Thus, comparing prices at the beginning and the end of the five weeks, we find a fractional decline instead of a large advance in wheat and flour, a decline in petroleum, and a very decided decline in cotton. Pork and mess-beef are among the few articles which have moved upward. There is no reason to anticipate any material change in the direction of things. The devastation which is going on in France will greatly reduce its supply of food; but the poverty of the people will so cripple their ability to seek supplies elsewhere that the effect upon our food exports will be comparatively small. If any of our business readers have felt inclined to "launch out" in expectation of great profits from the war, these facts should suggest to them some salutary reflections.

WASHINGTON.

Property of Citizens Dying Abroad—Republican Prospects at the South—Post-Office Appointments—Issue of Stamps—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—There is a constant accumulation at the Treasury Department of money and valuables, the property of American citizens who have died abroad, and whose personal effects have been taken in charge by our Consuls and commercial agents, and forwarded to the Department for restoration to the proper heirs. To facilitate their transfer to the rightful owners a list of the deceased persons, whose effects are held by the Department, is now in course of preparation in the office of the Fifth Auditor, giving the place and date of death of each, a list of his effects and other particulars. As the labor involved is considerable it will be some months before this list is complete.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS AT THE SOUTH

The Attorney-General of Mississippi, who has arrived here, says that the success of the Republicans in the coming elections in that State is assured. The party is in excellent condition in every respect. In Alabama, Louisiana and in Arkansas the prospect is not so good, and in each of them intestine discussions and various other causes are likely to help the Democrats.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A letter received at the Interior Department, from Prof. HAYDEN, of the Geological Survey, dated at Fort Fetterman, Aug. 17, gives the satisfactory information of the safe arrival of himself and party at that point; meeting no difficulty on the route, and having prosecuted his survey successfully to that point. He states that since RED CLOUD returned from Washington there have been no depredation whatever in that region, and that the party will proceed westward in a day or two through the Sweet Water Valley, and, probably, without any escort.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT NATCHEZ.

Acting Secretary RICHARDSON has directed that the United States Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., may be used by the corporate authorities of that place, who have made application to buy it, in consideration of persons who are privileged to hospital treatment from the Government being allowed the advantages of medical attention now as heretofore. The present arrangement is temporary and may result in the sale of the hospital to the State of Mississippi. The building is now in bad condition, and is of no use whatever to the Government.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Gen. DENT received a letter from the President, today, in which he states he will leave Fairhaven for West Point on this date. The President is uncertain as to when he will return to this city.

A NEW NATIONAL BANK IN GEORGIA.

The Farmers' and Planters' National Bank of Augusta, Ga., was today authorized by the Controller of the Currency, to commence business with a capital of $100,000.

APPOINTMENT OF VICE-ADMIRAL.

As a Vice-Admiral of the Navy will, according to law, be selected from the grade of Rear-Admiral, the vacancy thus created will be filled by the appointment of Commodore JENKINS to the latter rank. The Navy Department is not prepared to say who will be appointed Vice-Admiral. The announcement, however, will soon be made.

ISAAC N. KEELER was today appointed Surveyor of Customs for Albany, N. Y.

SALE OF STAMPS.

The number and value of adhesive stamps, exclusive of proprietary stamps, ordered from the printers during the years 1869 and 1870, and sent to purchasers and agents, was as follows: In 1869—number of stamps, 118,011,244; value, $12,120,657. In 1870—number of stamps, 130,295,141; value, $13,058,806. A large increase of the two, five, twenty-five, fifty, and one dollar stamps, is reported, and a corresponding decrease in the sale of odd values.

POST-OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Post-offices were established and Postmasters appointed yesterday, in Missouri:

At Duncan Creek, Vernon County, J. A. Knox; Stanford, Green County, J. B. Dunn; Lawson, Ray County, R. J. Clark; Grinnell, Grundy County, R. Weaver; Elkland, Webster County, J. L. Lee.

The following changes in Postmasters have been made:

C. P. Matkin, at Competition, Laclede County, vice J. Henderson; F. M. Conner, Spring Grove, Dallas County, vice Jacob Drake; Thomas H. Jones, Mount Vernon, Lawrence County, vice R. S. Ryan; Lander Shaler, Orleans, Polk County, vice W. O. Bell; John W. Buchanan, Mason, Andrew County, vice Samuel M. Bells; Thomas R. Harmon, Reservation, Butler County, vice J. E. Reeves; John W. Yewell, Santa Fé, Monroe County, vice Silas Turner; J. B. Owens, Forsyth, Taney County, vice J. J. Brown; Robert E. Slaughter, St. Mary, Genevieve County, vice John F. Kenny; Isaac B. Felts, Ettyville, Gentry County, vice J. G. Porter; Isaac H. Denton, Mount Pleasant, Gentry County, vice W. M. Elam.

STORY OF THE WAR.

Three Days' Mail News from Europe.

Publication of the Latest Secret Treaty.

Interview with the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Scenes on the Battle-Fields Held by Germany.

The Cunard steam-ship *Calabria*, which left Liverpool Aug. 16, and Queenstown Aug. 17, reached Boston yesterday. Her advices received in this City last evening, bear date later by three days than those at hand by the *Scotia* on Monday. Our foreign files supply us with interesting excerpts printed below.

History of the War.

ANOTHER ALLEGED SECRET TREATY.

The Cologne *Gazette* publishes, under head of "further revelations," the following documents, (alluded to already by the cable,) which it asserts it has received from a trustworthy source:

"I am in a position to forward to you, pledging myself for their authenticity, the text of two documents which have not yet seen the light, and which Count BENEDETTI had probably forgotten when he drew up the famous account in which he represented himself as writing to the dictation of Count BISMARCK. I send you the original text in French of those documents. In the handwriting of Count BENEDETTI to Count BISMARCK:

I. Copy, 4867. Private.

MY DEAR PRESIDENT: In reply to the communications I sent from Nicholsburg to Paris, in consequence of our conversation on the 26th of last month, I have received from Vichy the project of a secret convention, a copy of which you will find accompanying this. I hasten to bring this to your knowledge that you may examine it at your leisure. I am, moreover, at your command to discuss the matter with you whenever you may consider the time convenient for doing so.

Entirely yours, BENEDETTI.

SUNDAY, Aug. 5, 1866.

With this note was enclosed the following proposition for a secret treaty, also in the hand-writing of M. BENEDETTI, which has been preserved in the archives of the North German Confederation:

'II. His Majesty, &c. * * * His Majesty, &c.

Article 1. The French Empire resumes possession of those portions of territory which, now belonging to Prussia, were comprised within the boundaries of France in 1814.

ART. 2. Prussia engages to obtain from the King of Bavaria and the Grand Duke of Hesse, upon the understanding that compensations are to be provided for those Princes, the cession of the portions of territory which they now possess on the left bank of the Rhine, and to transfer their possession to France.

ART. 3. All the provisions connecting with the German Confederation the territories placed under the sovereignty of the King of the Low Countries, as well as all those relating to the right of garrisoning the fortress of Luxemburg, are annulled.

"Can it now be maintained, comparing these two documents with imaginary accounts given by MM. BENEDETTI and OLLIVIER, that they were written from pure good nature at the dictation of Count BISMARCK? There is also another question. Was the document which was sent from Vichy prepared without the Emperor's knowledge? There is yet another question. Had the French Ambassador any particular reasons for inviting the Prussian Minister to examine 'at his leisure' propositions of Prussian origin? Let M. OLLIVIER, then, again assemble the seventy representatives of the Press and prove to them that everything has been done in good faith, that Prussia has been unfortunate with her offers, and that France has been imperturbable with her refusals. However, this is really what did occur; On the evening of the 3d or 4th of August, M. BENEDETI sought to extract from Count BISMARCK a formal promise of the above-mentioned concessions, adding that if they were refused, then there would be war. M. BISMARCK replied: 'Well, then, it is war.' He, however, added that he could not believe that France really seriously intended that threat, or that it desired to enforce by violence such impossible demand. M. BENEDETTI's reply was that he was on the point of setting out for Paris, and that far from offering the Emperor contrary advice he should recommend him rather to persist in his demands, as above all things it was necessary to preserve his dynasty. That dynasty, he added, would be lost if he did not obtain the compensation he demanded. Thus the present war is but the final accomplishment of a fixed idea which is partly due to the Empire and partly due the French people themselves."

PRELUDE TO STRUGGLE.

Under the above title the *Rheinische Zeitung* contains the following from the pen of Karl Blind: "With good reason Mr. Disraeli has reminded the House of Commons of an avowal recently made by the President of the French Senate, to the effect that the French Government had "prepared this war" which it was said had arisen from the Hohenzollern candidature) for four years. I am in a position to add a revelation, the authenticity of which admits of no doubt, for the sources from which it comes proceeds immediately from a Minister of LOUIS NAPOLEON, who was personally engaged in the matter. Does the reader recollect that, some years ago, Marshal NEIL suddenly came out in the Financial Committee of the Corps Legislatif with the strange exclamation, "Why, gentlemen, don't you know that on the occasion of the Luxemburg question war had actually been resolved upon for a week?" M. ROUHER was present when the Marshal made this startling remark. Observing the terrible effect it had on a group of Deputies, the Minister quickly interposed, "Well, what the Marshal says is perfectly coraect; but it was Prussia which wished for the war." "Yes, yes," the Marshal chimed in, having seen the imprudence he had committed, and apparently regretting it, "of course it was Prussia." Now, I am able to make an authentic statement as to the real significance of this scene. It was shortly after the battle of Sadowa, when BONAPARTE's demand for a rectification of the Rhenish frontier had just been rejected. Tee Luxemburg question then came on the *tapis*. But here, too, unexpected difficulties arose. Under these circumstances the influence of the military party at Paris increased; the Emperor entered into confidential deliberations with NIEL; at last the question of an immediate commencement of hostilities against Prussia was brought before the Council of Ministers. The arguments of the war party gained the upper hand; Marshal NIEL saw himself on the eve of accomplishing his cherished plan. Various measures preparatory to war were fixed upon in the Council. It was decided, for instance, to throw an army of 80,000 men into Luxembourg. When the Council separated the Marshal and one of the Ministers were radiant. The others, even those who had given their assent, felt impressed with the sad importance of the situation, and were depressed. The following morning, according to previous stipulation, one of the Ministers had an audience of the Emperor on the subject of the grave resolution which has been taken on the previous evening. Special orders were expected, and the Minister presented himself in a state of considerable excitement. On being admitted he was struck by the even more than usual phlegmatic and impassible attitude of the Emperor. His astonishment increased when he found LOUIS NAPOLEON studiously avoided even the slightest allusion to the proceedings of the evening before. At last the Minister took heart to express his astonishment. The reply of the Emperor was: "It is impossible! We are not sufficiently prepared; we have neither men nor means enough for the present!" On hearing this quiet reversal of a resolution to which he himself, together with NIEL, had mainly contributed, the Minister could not repress his astonishment, and reminded LOUIS NAPOLEON of the discussion which had taken place on all these objections, and how, in the end, they had been overruled. "It is impossible!" the Emperor once more quietly repeated, and the Minister had to make his bow. Great was the revulsion of feeling and the uproar which followed in the circle of the initiated. "The Emperor is very ill!" some said sneeringly. Others broke out into the exclamation: "That man dishonors us!" But there was no appeal from Cæsar sobered down; the war party had for the nonce to subside. It is a well-known characteristic of LOUIS NAPOLEON that he often brings important plans in this manner to a high degree of maturity; that he communicates them, lets them fall, and continues this game so long that people consider him incapable of any resolve. Thus it was also before the *coup d'état*, as Mr. KINGLAKE shrewdly remarks. And so it was before this most recent *coup détat*, which was to be carried out on a larger scale abroad. The Minister who, from Chauvinist indignation at the non-fulfillment of the resolution above alluded to, had exclaimed: *Cet homme nous déshonore!*" is M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. I suppose he will not deny the correctness of the statements made.

War Pictures.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.

Among the French who fell into the hands of the Prussians after the battle of Woerth were two correspondents of the Paris Press, M. HENRI CHABRILLAT, of the *Figaro*, and M. CARDON, of the *Gaulois*. Each of these gentlemen have published an account of his adventures. At Soults they were brought into the presence of the Crown Prince, and the interview is thus described by M. CHABRILLAT: "I confess I am very much embarrassed. If I draw a flattering portrait of the Prince it will be said that I am sold to the Prussians; if I draw an unfavorable picture of him to gratify any malevolent passion I shall be guilty of injustice and falsehood. I am a reporter, which means a kind of photographer. I shall therefore simply and truly state what I saw and what was said. Those who may be dissatisfied with my account must deal with the Prince themselves. It is not my fault that he is human. Would to Heaven that all Germans were like him; but, unfortunately, is not so. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, heir to the Crown of Prussia, is a man of tall stature, thin, with a calm and placid countenance, but in the curve of his aquiline nose and his dilating nostrils there are evidences of energy, while the rapidity of his glance convinces you of his decision. A full fair beard softens the somewhat stern expression of his features. He has great simplicity of manner, and affects rather a kind of bourgeois style of speaking, thinking and general behavior. He was dressed in a black tunic with red collar and facings, without any embroidery or gold braid, upon the shoulder a small epaulet to indicate his rank, but no other distinguishing ornament. He wore a small black cap, bordered with red, and the whole uniform was severely simple. He spoke French with great purity, without foreign accent beyond a slight German intonation and occasional hesitancy at certain words. 'Do you speak German, Sir?' said he to me. 'No, Prince, not sufficiently.' 'I am sorry for it, as otherwise you would have heard in what manner our troops speak of yours, and in what esteem they hold them.' 'I thank you very much for that opinion.' 'Oh, it is quite deserved. We have all admired the tenacity and the courage which have been evinced by even the humblest of your soldiers.' Then, with much delicate consideration, and almost making excuses for mentioning the facts to us, he told us that that they had taken between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, six *mitrailleuses*, and two eagles. 'Among the prisoners,' said he, 'is Gen. RAOULT. I went this morning to see him at Reichshofen, where he lies wounded, his hip and thigh being broken; I fear that he is now dying. He is a brave officer, and he has given me some addresses in Paris to which he wishes letters to be sent.' 'But Prince,' I observed, 'the other prisoners also have families.' 'I have thought of that. I have had them supplied with writing materials; the letters will be sent unsealed to our Consul at Geneva, who will forward them to France.' 'Prince, we thank you on behalf of the mothers whose grief you are about to assuage.' 'I do not like war, gentlemen. If I should reign I would never make it. Now, despite my love of peace, this is the third campaign that I have been compelled to make. I went over the battle-field yesterday. It was frightful. If it only depended upon myself this war would end here. It is your Ministers and the Emperor who would have it, it was not we who wanted it. And yet the Emperor has been very good to me and very kind to my wife. The last time that I saw him was at the Tuileries, on the 12th of January, when he said to me, "You knew that I have found a new Minister." That was this M. OLLIVIER, who now makes this war against us.' 'It is terrible, indeed; and I think your artillery is very formidable.' 'No, Sir, it is not superior to yours, but we make different use of it from what you do, placing it more freely with the advanced posts. Your aim is very good—too good, indeed; for we have lost, I think, more men than you have. I have regiments which have lost twenty-nine or thirty officers. But we have taken prisoners, and that restores our advantage.' 'An enormous advantage, for you know well what you had before you yesterday.' 'Nearly 40,000 men, the corps of Marshal MCMAHON, and a division of the Seventh Corps. I did not intend to attack, wishing only to make a reconnoissance in force, but one is not always able to put an end to a fight when it has begun. It was fortunate for us on the whole, as he would doubtless have received reinforcements, and we should have still harder work next day.' 'Prince, it seems to me that you are very well informed concerning our army.' 'One must be so,' said he smiling. 'But, said I,' willfully committing an error, 'it was your entire army which was engaged. 250,000 men at least.' 'Not so many—180,000 men. They all fought well, but if the Bavarians had marched as well as our men we should have had it all over by noon, instead of fighting until after 6 o'clock. I should not give battle to your army unless I was superior in number—otherwise I would prefer to retire.' 'You have one great advantage, Prince, in the precision of the movement of your troops. From the tower of Woerth we admired, though with the grief caused by witnessing your success, the two flanking movements which you effected upon our position.' 'The hills of Froschweiler are real fortifications, and I did not care to attack them directly. By turning them I lost fewer men.' 'We are very much obliged, Prince, for the few minutes you have been pleased to devote to us, but we do not see with you the Duke of COBURG, whom we desire to thank, for it was he who saved us yesterday, and, notwithstanding his many anxieties, he has forgotten the promise he made to speak to you about us.' 'I will perform your commission.' 'We now ask that we may be taken back to the advanced posts.' 'I see no objection;' and then having courteously saluted us, he withdrew."

AFTER A CHARGE.

Writing from Maxwiller, where the head-quarters of the Crown Prince were located on Aug. 8, Mr. W. H. RUSSELL says: "We, after a time, reached the village of Gunstett, the environs of which were the scene of a desperate action between the French right and the Prussian left during the memorable battle of Woerth. Like several others of the villages, it was crowded with wounded, and pale faces looked out of the windows of the cottages, with heads bound up; but there were soon more terrible evidences of the struggle. The *débris* of knapsacks, pouches, muskets, shoes, fragments of clothing, shakos, thickened as we went on; dead horses swollen to an enormous size, with their legs stuck up in the air, lay about in the fields; and now we came on a dead Prussian who had fallen stiff as if in the act of charging, and then came Zouaves and Turcos, mostly the latter, in all the fantastic rigidity of death in battle, the faces in most cases covered by the decent care of the country people with little pieces of linen, which the rain had beaten in on the lineaments in relief. The burial parties were busy close at hand and all over the country, but the harvest was too heavy for the reapers. I have seen now many fields—and the more I see of them the less I like them—but never have I beheld a sight so extraordinary as I came on by the little streamlet, the Sauer, which flows by Gunstett. At an angle of the road, by a vine plantation, there had been evidently a sanguinary combat between the infantry; but a little beyond it lay the scene of a cavalry charge, the relics of which formed the strange spectacle I am writing of. There were heaps of cuirasses still bright, and brass helmets with plumes which had been taken from the dead, wounded and prisoners and piled at intervals along the road. Between these lay saddles, swords stuck in the ground, horse trappings, valises with "8" and "6" on them, here and there single cuirasses, dead horses, helmets, swords, muskets—the ground trampled, the vines beaten down—pools of blood—a foul, sour smell everywhere; this literally for two miles on each side of the road. In the village itself was a pile of thirty or forty cuirasses and helmets, then another pile of the same. Further on, mixed up with these "trophies" of the hapless Cuirassiers, we came on the signs of disaster to a regiment of Lancers—staves with red and white streamers in all directions, lancer shakos, saddles, valises, and tunics, blue laced with white. One would think Lancers and Cuirassiers had all fallen together; but to whatever regiments lance and cuirass belonged, it was plain they had been routed and destroyed. One remarkable circumstance is this—not a cuirass was pierced by a bullet. I looked most narrowly—others did the same. And yet what had been the fate of the wearers? That is a problem I cannot solve, nor could any one else; but it is plain that the Cuirassiers were annihilated. It is said that one regiment charged a battery and got in among the guns, but was smitten by the infantry on the flanks with a leaden shower that beat them to the earth never to rise again—unhorsed, or dead and wounded, the unhurt all taken in a few seconds. As I said, this sort of work was visible for quite two miles along the road. The rain cleared up before noon, and that must have been some little relief from suffering to the wounded, who were still met in carts. There were some with faces upturned, cold and stiff, who cared no more for what the elements might do. I shall dwell no longer on such scenes. There will, I fear, be many more of them, and worse.

WAR'S BURIAL-GROUNDS.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Saarbrücken, under date of Aug. 8, says:

"When the troops had fairly left the place, I followed them to the hills and watched them joined by other troops from neighboring encampments, as, in an unbroken line, the main body made its way toward Forbach. Parties of cavalry kept the heights on the left and patroled the forest on the right; the *Krankenträger* went across the hills, where numbers of the dead were still lying, and whence the last of the wounded had only that morning been removed; but the army, as a whole, leaving encampments and masses of baggage-wagons on each side, marched on steadily toward Forbach and St. Avold, not, as the soldiers believed, to stop on its triumphant progress until it came within sight of Metz. The heights commanding the town, which the French had occupied for some days after the affair of the 2d, looked now like the scene of a recent picnic. Here a bottle, there a piece of paper which might have enveloped sandwiches or the butter-brod of the country; there the remains of a wood-fire there the lid of a tin pot. Then more remains of wood fires, more lids of tin pots, and broken bottles innumerable. The sort of *debris* that one sees on a race course the day after the race—an idea which is again suggested by a number of sticks still remaining in the ground at a distance of fifty or sixty yards ahead on the way to the Spicheren heights. These are not sticks, however, they are needle-guns; and, approaching them, I pass from false indications of peace to true indications of war. Where these needle-guns are planted in the earth (with bayonets for roots) five Prussian soldiers have fallen. The men are buried; but their arms, for this day at least, are to be left here. A few yards ahead there are three more of these needle-plants; then nine, then a dozen; then close to a ridge, where the Prussian assailants thought they would find cover, but failed to do so, 27. Passing this ridge, and climbing, not without difficulty, up the steep ascent, I find knapsacks, shakos, [illegible] ground, broken accoutrements, battered helmets, blood-stained clothes, and bodies rigid in the convulsions of death. Prussians alone are to be seen here, and looking down into the plain I observe three different paths of ascent marked, as if to show how difficult they were, with needle-guns stuck in the turf. Every man who owned one of these muskets either died close to where his weapon stands as a sign, or, at least, fell unable any longer to use it. The military geology of the Spicheren heights can be clearly understood. After the first needle-gun section, the region of Prussian knapsacks and accoutrements; then the region of the Prussian dead whom the 'dead buriers,' under the direction of the 'sick tenders,' have not yet been able to remove; then the first line of French dead, lying thick behind the natural and artificial intrenchments which, to the last moment, protected them as they shot down, or drove back, regiment after regiment of the advancing, surprising Prussians; then Prussians and French lying mingled together on the summit of the mount; then more French than Prussians, the French alone lying across a ridge in the wood crowning the heights, whose shelter a portion at least must have sought, and often sought in vain; then, on the left side of the battle-field, looking from Saarbrücken, nothing but graves. 'Hier ruhen in Gott,' says one inscription, '28 Preussen, 69 Franzosen. Grab No. 4.' 'Here rest friends and foes together,' says another inscription, '6 Prussians, 11 Frenchmen.' I observed that the words "and foes" had by some charitable or philosophical person been marked out. The French, even on their own Spicheren heights, were as if in a foreign land; and the ground where they lay was strewed with letters addressed to such a one, Camp of Chalons, or such another at Metz, 'to be forwarded *à la suite de son régiment*.' I read several of these letters, which were natural, and therefore, under the circumstances, touching. All reproached the French soldier, who apparently thinks less of his relations than his relations think of him, with not answering letters; and all are full of assurances of affection. Some notified the inclosure of money, and there was not one in which a sister or a mother expressed the least satisfaction at the prospect of her brother or her son dying for his country. 'Your friend, LOUIS BARBARI,' says a letter from a mother of a private soldier to her son, 'has proposed for MODESTE. Let us know as soon as possible whether you accept him for your brother-in-law.' A certain number of French soldiers, whose knapsacks had been emptied, seemed to have carried religious books with them, generally of the simplest kind, from *L'Alphabet Chrétien* upward. I saw an *Atlas du Theatre de la Guerre* lying by the side of one poor fellow, and by the side of another a manuscript copy of the "Air des Djinns," (*andante con moto*,) from AUBER's "Premier Jour du Bonheur."

M'MAHON'S RETREAT.

A letter to the *Moniteur* describes the *rentree* of MCMAHON into Nancy. "On Sunday, Aug. 7," says the correspondent, "a special train came into Nancy with some of the wounded. Marshal MCMAHON accompanied them. He came 'precipitately' to Nancy in search of subsistence for his troops, the enemy having taken all his provisions. His troops had eaten nothing for twenty-eight hours. The Marshal went on foot from the railway station to the Café Boillot, a well-known rendezvous of the officers of the garrison. He was in such a state as to be hardly recognized. He was covered with mud from head to foot, his hands were black, one of his equaulettes had been carried away by a bullet, the skirts of his uniform were full of bullet-holes, his telescope was broken asunder by a ball which at the same time slightly wounded him in the hand. He had not had time to take off his Hessian boots and long spurs. Everybody in the café, as soon as he was known, respectfully saluted him. He hastily called for some cold meat, for he had not tasted food for twenty-eight hours. He wrote a letter while he was eating, and was very soon joined by an officer who is believed to be Gen. DE FAILLY. They went into a private room and had a short consultation, after which the Marshal went back by rail with the provisions he had bought for his soldiers. An inhabitant of Nancy, personally acquainted with the Marshal, asked him news of the Cuirassiers. His answer was: "The Cuirassiers! why, there are none of them left!"

PRUSSIAN OCCUPATION OF NANCY.

The *Esperance* of Nancy contains the following: Yesterday, (Friday,) the 12th of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a melancholy day for us and our descendants, four Prussian soldiers took possession of the town of Nancy, the ancient capital of Lorraine and chief town of the Department of La Meurthe. Let us add at once, for our own credit, that Nancy, an open city, since the day before had but a single soldier, and that in the interests of the town, the Municipal authority had thought it expedient to recommend tranquility.) Half an hour afterward a detachment of twenty-six Prussians crossed the town and took possession of the railway station, the head of which was declared a prisoner upon parole. The Mayor was required to present himself to the chief of the expedition encamped between St. Max and the D'Essey road. Meanwhile, an officer of Uhlans, with two mounted men, scoured the city to reconnoitre. On the return of the Mayor the Municipal Council were compelled to vote for the benefit of the conquerors a sum of 50,000 francs, with large rations of oats. They had not asked less than 300,000 francs, and considered that 50,000 francs for a city endowed with such fine edifices was but a bagatelle. During the short time that the Prussians remained they did not lose their time. At the railway, especially, twenty citizens, under Prussian instruction, seem to have done considerable mischief in tearing up the rails as far even as Maxeville, where these were thrown into the canal. The telegraphic posts have also been thrown down. The Uhlans were 150 in number. Two hotels in Nancy, the Hôtel St. George and the Chartreuse, were each required to furnish dinners for seventy-five persons. The following was the menu: Potage, bouilli, vegetables, a litre of wine, and six cigars for each man. Besides this, coffee was ordered for the following morning at 4 o'clock, but at 4 o'clock all the Uhlans had disappeared."

SONGS OF THE PAST.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing of popular sentiment in the capital, says: "A word concerning the 'Marseillaise.' It has lost its effect. I have heard it sang at two different places of public entertainment with all the pomp and circumstance which good singing, good acting, good music, and abundant banners and supernumeraries could give to it, and it fell as flatly as a bad sermon. In the first instance there were three singers on the stage, the chief of whom was dressed as one of the soldiers of the Revolution of '93, cocked hat, red lappels, and sword complete. He waved a tricolour banner, and sang, and knelt, and invoked with admirable enthusiasm. His companions, one in the uniform of a Chasseur de Vincennes, and the other a youth in the Garde Mobile dress of today, also waved tricolored flags, and knelt, and made the solemnly patriotic appeals, which three short weeks ago stirred the average Frenchman into frenzy. But it was like whipping a dead horse. The audience seemed dead or stunned, and sipped their liquor calmly or chatted in undertones, as if they thought the great national songs were malapropos, or as if they had not the heart to join in it under present circumstances. This was at the Café des Ambassadeurs in the Champs Elysées, where the *Marseillaise* is put forward as one of the attractions of the evening, the hour at which it is sung advertised beforehand, and the people supposed to flock to hear it with all their might. The Alcazar d'Eté is but a stone's throw from it, and gives its version of the seillaise" with even greater elaboration. There are some fifty singers on the stage, men dressed in most revolutionary blouses and armed with guns and bayonets, women dressed as street lads waving tricolored banners, and women as patriotic heroines with not so much dress to speak of. These joined in the great chorus, and tried hard to stir the hearts of their auditors. All in vain. The seats at each place were only a fourth filled, and the people occupying them seemed half asleep. One stout gentleman essayed to lead a chorus, but the attempt was a failure, and as he subsided into hiccups before the song was over his enthusiasm was neither effective nor contagious.

Miscellaneous War Notes.

Count GILBERT DES VOISINS, aged twenty-four, the son of Mme. TAGLIONI, the opera-dancer, was killed in one of the recent fights.

Prince ACHILLE MURAT, while passing through London en route to France, reported that the French Army under Marshal MCMAHON was without rations for four-and-twenty hours previous to the battle of Woerth.

The *Post* says that letters from Paris from persons about the Empress describe her Majesty as painfully changed and worn. She has scarcely slept for two hours at a time, and is unremitting in her attention to public affairs. Her attendants have the strictest orders to wake her on the receipt of every telegram.

Writing fom the battle-field, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* relates some frightful atrocities on the Prussian wounded at Woerth by several Turcos and Zouaves. One miscreant, lying with a broken head, boasted that the wounded had had tongues cut out; and a boy of sixteen years first robbed a Prussian soldier and then gouged out his eyes. One and twenty of these wretches had been shot by order of a court martial.

The Paris journals give a theatrical account of the reception which Gen. CHANGARNIER met with from the Emperor at Metz; how an old man in shabby clothes presented himself at head-quarters, and was snubbed by ushers and orderly officers, till at last the Emperor ordered that Gen. CHANGARNIER should be at once admitted to the presence; and how, after a two hours' audience, the Emperor cried out, "Get the General some dinner," and even lent him a clean shirt, of which he stood in much need. Gen. CHANGARNIER had never spoken to the Emperor for nineteen years.

The following letter has been addressed to the Maire of the Fifth Arrondissement of Paris by the well-known preacher, Father HYACINTHE, "MONS. LE MAIRE,—The spirit and the law of the Church forbad the priest from taking up arms except in moments of extreme danger to the country. That danger—if France should not be spared from it—will certainly find all those who are not bound by the obligations of the sacred office faithful to their duty as citizens upon the ramparts. In the meantime, there is no reason why we should not assist in the national defense by use of the pick and shovel. Please to direct me to what place I should [illegible] hold myself at your orders."

The following letter from the Prince DE JOINVILLE, [illegible], appears in *Le Gaulois*: "I devour the newspapers, my dear M. BOCHER, but they tell me nothing new. They are evidently preparing on both sides for a final struggle. We have still great resources; for, after all, the corps of MCMAHON is the only one disabled. That of FROSSARD has suffered little, and the others are intact. There is the more rage at seeing the enemy on the soil. But we must be commanded. Shall we be? The news from Paris confounds me. I can't understand the Chamber. I can't understand their speaking a word, or performing an act, with any other object than to aid the army, now the only hope of France. Whatever the character of the present Government, it is better than a provisional one, from the simple fact that it is organized. And if the resistance can be prolonged, it is it alone which will have to submit to the law of the conqueror. But anything in preference to this alternative. I have as yet received no answer to my request to be allowed to serve in the army under the Emperor. I wait with an anxiety which you can understand. I have just heard that the citizens of Weissenburg have fired upon the enemy during the combat. The brave fellows! if every one did the same; if they succeed in putting Paris in a state of defence; if our army finds a chief to direct it, the efforts of the Prussians will be exhausted in the centre of France, and they will find their Borodino there. Nothing is lost, and I still dream of a great national movement by which France will hurl the enemy from her soil. Hours, minutes are precious. I am hardly myself. I sympathize with you very deeply, for, to our grief, you have to add the anguish of a father.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

French Minister to Washington—Dismissal of the French Legion from Rome.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The *Courrier de Bayonne* says J. J. WEISS, who succeeded Mr. PREVOST PARADOL in the Chair of Literature at Aix, and who founded the *Journal de Paris*, will be appointed Minister of France at Washington.

ROME, Aug. 26.—The conduct of the French Legion in demanding to return to France was so menacing that the Pope dismissed the troops at once.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The last company of French troops embarked at Civita Vecchia on Sunday, the 21st. Jesuits still urge the Pope to withdraw from Rome and establish himself at Malta.

LONG BRANCH.

The Ninth Regiment Ball—A Grand Display at the Continental Hotel.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The ball given in honor of the Ninth Regiment by W. B. BORROWS and the guests of the Continental Hotel, took place this evening; it was the grandest affair of the season. The long dining-room of the hotel was used for the occasion, and was decorated with bunting, flags of all nations, shields of the different States, cannon and musketry. The music was by the Ninth Regiment Band of fifty pieces, WM. KEATING's Continental Band and the bands of the steamers *Plymouth Rock*, *Providence* and *Bristol*, forty-five pieces. The regimental band played the promenade music. There were twenty-five dances on the programme. The Ball Committee were J. E. Fisher, E. D. Pratt, Henry Bradstreet, A. C. Lawrence, Robt. Hay, Hon. J. J. Bradley, D. M. Davidson, E. B. Weston, E. J. Hall, A. Meuck, M. O. Mitchell, Col. Gilbert, Wm. Wilkinson, Frank Flowers. The doors were opened at 9½ o'clock; Col. FISK entered, leading the regiment, and the guests following. Two thousand people were in the hall dancing at one time, and 1,000 outside who could not gain admittance. The following distinguished gentlemen were present: Brig.-Gen. Varian and staff, Col. Scott and staff, Eighth Regiment; Ex-Col. Carr, Eighth Regiment; Lieut.-Col. Haws, Seventh Regiment; Ex-Col. Remmey, Twenty-second Regiment; Col. William Rogers, Twenty-second Regiment; Col. James Fisk, Lieut.-Col. C. R. Braine, Major J. R. Hitchcock, Col. Charles A. Mills, One Hundred and First South Carolina; Major Coe, Col. Harry Allen, Providence Light Infantry; Senator Stockton, Hon. Jeremiah Smith, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, W. B. Borrows, John Mitchell, G. J. Gilbert, Isaac Phillips, Charles H. Frye, Wm. M. Fliess, C. D. Fredricks, Joseph Naylor, Ben. Gurney, old Guard, and the members of the National Guard. The floral decorations were under the supervision of G. M. VAN HOUTEN, and were excellent. Every lady in the hall was presented with bouquets. The ball was a grand success.

The clothing found on the bank here, yesterday, has been identified as that of Dr. FRENCH, of Eatontown, N. J. His family are at Saratoga. ....The body of an unknown boy was washed ashore here this morning, supposed to be the body of the boy drowned off the steamer *State of Maine* at the fishing banks, two weeks since. It had on dark pants and lace sleeves.

Hop and German at the West End.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 26.—The complimentary hop and German at the West End Hotel was a grand success. Over a thousand people were present, including many of the *élite* of New-York and Philadelphia. JOHN HOEY, Jr., led the German. The music was under the direction of E. ERNEST NEYER. The ball terminated at 1 o'clock. Among the distinguished men present were Collector Thomas Murphy, Attorney-General Brewster, Gen. Webb, Col. Jeremiah Murphy, Dr. H. T. Helmbold, John Hoey, Theodore Moss, Lester Wallack, Edwin Adams, John Mitchel, J. G. Gilbert and Col. Haws.

Destruction of Property by the Storm—Buildings Burned Along the Hudson River.

MONTROSE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—A terrible storm of thunder and lightning prevailed along the Hudson River last night. Awful disasters by lightning are reported. Reports of fires caused by lightning are coming in from all quarters.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 26.—During a terrific thunder-storm, last night, the new stone Methodist Episcopal Church in Mianus was struck by lightning, and damaged to the extent of $1,000 or $1,500. The "Old Cross Brush Factory," on King-street, near Port Chester, was also struck, and totally destroyed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—The lightning last night destroyed a barn near New-Hamburg, a barn near Fishkill village, PETERSON's barn at East Haverstraw, a barn owned by Mr. BENNETT, near Poughkeepsie, and two dwellings and a barn near Esopus. The entire loss cannot yet be estimated. A house at Fishkill Landing was struck twice, but not burned.

Robbery of an Express Car—$10,800 Stolen.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Two men, masked and otherwise disguised, entered the United States Express car of the Missouri-Pacific train, due here at 6 o'clock this morning, at Scott's Station, about seven miles west of Jefferson City, made a furious onslaught on the messenger, JOHN CLEVELAND, beat him severely and bound and gagged him. They then robbed the safe of $10,800 in money, and, as the train approached Jefferson City, jumped off and escaped. No clue has yet been ascertained as to who the robbers are.

The Panama and West India Cable—Completion of the Work.

HAVANA, Aug. 26.—The Panama and West India Cable Company's steamer *Dacia* arrived in the Bay of Santiago de Cuba at 2 o'clock this afternoon, having completed the laying of the cable from Batabano to that port. She is now waiting for the steamer *Suffolk*, and on her arrival will lay the shore end. The insulation is perfect. Congratulatory messages have been exchanged between Captain-General DE RODAS, Sir CHAS. BRIGHT and Count VALMASEDA.

Collision at Sea.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—Capt. MCMICKAN, of the Cunard steam-ship *Calabria*, from Liverpool, reports that at 2 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, off Cape Sable, he ran into the fishing schooner *Torpedo*, of Beverly, the schooner showing no lights. A boat was lowered and the crew brought on board the steamer. At daylight a boat was again sent to the schooner, and it was found she had suffered no damage in the hull. Capt. MCMICKAN offered to tow the [illegible] if the crew would return, but they positively refused to do so. The second officer and four of the crew of the steamer then volunteered to bring the schooner into port, and went on board for that purpose. The crew of the *Torpedo* were brought to this port on the steamer.

MILITARY VACATIONS.

The Forty-seventh Regiment at Hartford—Encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Forty-seventh New-York Regiment arrived here this morning, and, after a street parade, stacked arms in the City Guard Armory. The members are spending the day sight-seeing and fraternizing with the members of our city military corps. This afternoon, under the escort of our military companies, they will have a parade and review, and leave for home at 6½ o'clock this evening.

BINGHAMTON, Aug. 26.—The annual encampment of the Twenty-eighth Brigade National Guards, the Forty-fourth Regiment, of Broome County, and Fiftieth Regiment, of Tompkins County, began here last night, and will continue for a week. Gov. HOFFMAN and staff are expected to be here on the 30th inst.

New-England Veterans Coming to New-York—Reunion at New-Haven.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 26.—The Putnam Phalanx, of this city, decided at a meeting to-night to unite with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Boston, the Newburyport, Mass., Veterans, and the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., in an excursion to New-York City, where an escort and reception will be tendered by Col. FISK's Ninth Regiment.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 26.—Two hundred ex-members of the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery held a reunion at Savin Rock Dock today. Twenty-one members have died since the muster out. Lieut. PADDOCK read a history of the regiment, which was well received. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Capt. F. A. PRATT, of Hartford, with a Vice-President from each company; Secretary and Treasurer, Lieut. H. C. TAINTOR, of Stafford; Executive Committee—Major W. A. LINCOLN, Capt. W. W. PARDEE and Lieut. W. H. BROWN.

A Brilliant Meteor.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 26.—A meteor of unusual brilliancy and size shot across the sky tonight from the south-west to the north-east, low down in the horizon. It seemed like a huge ball of fire, with a white centre and edges of pale green. Sparks seemed to drop from it till it disappeared from view. It was quite close to the earth.

The New-England Fair at Manchester, N. H.—Preliminary Arrangements.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 26.—Arrangements for the New-England Fair, commencing September 6, are rapidly progressing, and most encouraging accounts are received from all parts of New-England. There are already ninety-eight entries of horses for trotting, and between 500 and 600 entries of cattle, and a large list of sheep and swine. Representatives of the Press are to have ample accommodations.

Congressional Nomination in Nebraska.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 26.—The Republican Territorial Convention at Laramie City, yesterday, nominated Judge WILLIAM T. JONES for delegate to Congress, Mr. CHURCH HOWE withdrawing before the ballot.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 26.—JOHN G. ELTZ, a son of PAUL ELTZ, a well-known musician, was drowned off City Point, yesterday, in the presence of his father and brother, by being knocked overboard from a boat during a squall.

BELFAST, Me., Aug. 26.—The annual camp-meeting of the East Maine Methodist Conference commences on Monday at Wesleyan Grove, near this city, and continues during the week....The Belfast and Moosehead Railroad is expected to be completed the 1st of October.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 26.—The Prohibitionists of the Fifth Illinois District have nominated Dr. F. B. IVIS for Congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 26.—EDWARD BROWN, a saloon-keeper, was run over on the Boston and Albany Railroad, near Greenbush, this afternoon, and instantly killed. He leaves a wife, but no children.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The Tax Payers Convention has adjourned. A full municipal ticket was nominated, which is equally divided among Democrats and Republicans.

WINDSOR, Ont., Aug. 26.—The voting in Essex County, yesterday, for a proposed bonus of $200,000 for the Southern Railroad, resulted in the defeat of the proposed bye-law by a large majority.

West Side Elevated Railway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement in Thursday's TIMES, that "the Elevated Railway in Ninth-avenue has ended its precarious existence," is not true. It was never more alive than now, and the Directors are so well pleased with its prospects that they are taking steps to extend the road. It was never formally opened to the public, but ran for a time to satisfy the Directors and enable them to make needed improvements. They are satisfied that it will pay well as an investment, and become a popular line for travel when sufficient cars and both tracks are ready for use.

A DIRECTOR.

Accident on the Morris and Essex Railroad—A Conductor Probably Killed.

Yesterday afternoon, as a train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was approaching Orange, the body of a man was seen lying on the ground near the track. The train was stopped, and on examination the body proved to be that of DAVID OAKLEY, a conductor on one of the numerous freight trains that run on that road. His head was covered with clotted blood, and his skull was fractured. Current report says he was dead, and it is probably true, though some say he breathed when he was picked up. A careful inquiry of the officers at the depot in Newark, elicited no facts different from those narrated above. No one on his train knew of the accident till he was missed from his post, and it is probable that in passing from one car to another he fell between the two, and so received his wounds. He is a young man, about twenty-five years of age, and lives in Chatham, where he has a father, mother, brothers and sisters living.

Newark Sunday Horse-Cars Again.

JOHN BUDMAN, one of the horse-car conductors on the Broad-street, Newark, line, appeared before Justice MILLER, yesterday, to have his case decided as the test case for all who were employed on the Sunday horse-cars. RODMAN BACKUS, complainant, was present by counsel THEODORE CURRIE. N. PERRY Jr., appeared for the Company, and after each had submitted an argument and cited the law in the premises, the Justice postponed further proceedings till next Tuesday, that he may have time to consider the points advanced. The counsel for the Company claims that the word "stage" does not apply to horse-cars, while Mr. CURRIE insists that the word applies literally to all traveling conveyances.

Stabbing Affray.

An altercation occurred last night in the saloon of FREDERICK SOHSCHNEIDER, No. 239 Centre-street, growing out of the Franco-Prussian war, during which CHARLES TANER stabbed CHARLES SAN in the left arm, causing a severe but not dangerous wound. TANER was locked up in the Spring-street Police Station.

Trouble in the Newark Road Board.

To meet the expenses arising from the purchase of lands for Frelinghuysen-avenue, and other public works of the kind, the City of Newark has issued seven per cent. interest bonds, one-tenth to be paid annually for ten years. The Road Board recently drew a check for $50,000 to meet the above-named demands, and finds that the County Collector has no funds, but plenty of bonds. The rate of interest cannot be legally increased to insure their sale, and for the present the property-owners who sold the lands are unpaid, and work is at a standstill. It is expected that the bonds can very soon be sold, to the people benefited by the streets, if to no other parties.

Attempted Homicide by a Mutinous Young Crew.

Twenty-five boys under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, on Thursday last, were placed on board the school-ship *Mercury*, with a view of making them practically acquainted with navigation. On that day they got into the ship's boat, for the purpose of being exercised in rowing. They were under the charge of a boatswain, whose name was not learned. The school-ship was anchored in the Sound, between City and Hart's Islands. After they had rowed some distance, at a concerted signal, a number of the young mutineers knocked the boatswain overboard, and then immediately pulled for the shore, which they soon reached. Two of the number refused to leave the boat, but all the rest started off as fast as their legs could carry them, in the direction of the City. Some gentlemen who were on board of a yacht off City Island, witnessed the occurrence, and immediately repaired to the assistance of the boatswain, who could not swim, and succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grave. The officers of the Institution on Hart's Island immediately telegraphed to the City, and ten of the young fugitives were captured, but at last accounts thirteen of them were still at large.

THE IRISH DIRECTORY.

Meeting of the Seventh Ward Branch of the Irish Directory in East Broadway—Addresses by Cols. Murphy and Kerwin and D. Holland.

At a meeting of the Seventh Ward branch of the Irish Directory, held last evening at No. 118 East Broadway, LAWRENCE WALSH, its President, introduced Mr. D. HOLLAND, who explained the purposes of the organization. He said that the Irish Directory had been formed in the hope of doing something on Irish soil for the liberation of Ireland in the event of England's becoming involved in the present European war. If this should not occur the Directory will cease with the war. Addresses were delivered by Col. MURPHY and others, urging immediate preparations for going to Ireland if such a chance presents itself.

The Committee appointed at the meeting held on Tuesday evening last, at the Apollo Rooms, Prince-street, waited upon the gentlemen nominated for the Irish Directory on Thursday, and will report progress at the meeting to be held at the same place on next Tuesday. In the meantime the ward organizations are being perfected in order to co-operate with the Directory when it be thoroughly established. We have reason to believe that the most of the gentlemen nominated for this Directory will, after some time, when circumstances seem to require it, act in the capacity named.

Another meeting will be held on Monday night, in the Seventeenth Ward, of which prompt notice will be given. The movers in this matter have refrained from expressing their sympathy with either of the present belligerent Powers in Europe, awaiting to see which (if any) side England will take, when they will then declare themselves upon the opposite. Their motto seems to be "England's enemies our friends, and England's friends our enemies."

A Band of Burglars Caught.

GEORGE RAY, JOSEPH LEE, and JOSEPH MEYER, three notorious Nineteenth Ward burglars, were brought up by Officer DUFFY, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice COULTER, on a charge of burglary. The officer arrested them in a building in progress of erection, on Lexington-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, on Thursday night. He found some mechanics' tools in their possession which they were carrying away. About a week ago the premises No. 113 East Twenty-eighth-street were entered by burglars, and a quantity of property lying loosely around taken. Mr. DECCAN, who resides next door, yesterday testified that he saw three men leave the house at 4 o'clock A. M. on Sunday last, and fully identified the prisoners as the parties. They were remanded for examination.

Too Much War News in Orange, N. J.

The enterprising New-York newsboys have penetrated to the quiet realms of Orange, N. J., with their "Extras, all about the war," and the people, used to less noisy streets, objected to the boys and their papers, and by complaining to the authorities have driven the boys from the town. They were informed that if they came again they would be arrested, and made to pay $10 for a peddler's license.

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We do not pretend that our comments upon the War, or that our opinions upon the probable success of either belligerent in contemplated movements, come by the cable. Our only aim is to give to the public the fullest, the most reliable, and the most authentic record of facts as they occur in the grand operations of the contending armies.

The NEW-YORK DAILY HERALD will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of $1 per month. The WEEKLY HERALD will be sent by mail for $2 a year.

J. G. BENNETT, Editor and Proprietor.

—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

The TIMES of TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, Aug. 28, will be an exceedingly interesting and readable paper. It will contain, in addition to the LATEST WAR NEWS, and other foreign and domestic news received by the telegraph and mails, and collected by our own correspondents and reporters, a quantity of miscellaneous matter, which has been carefully prepared and selected especially for its columns. Its contents will include—

A STORY and Several Columns of LITERARY READINGS, selected from the freshest home and foreign magazines, and the newest books;—

An Article on PETROLEUM: All About "Rock Oil," its Uses and Misuses; Where it is Found and its Extent; The Refining Process; Adulteration by Retailers; The Export Trade; The Capital Invested; Useful Hints to Householders;—

Another entitled THE INFANT METROPOLIS—Early History of New-York City: The First Century of its Existence; The Modest Dutch Settlement; Its Limits and Defenses; Ancient Topography of the Island; Old Customs and Peculiarities; Curiosities of Local History; Modern Institutions in Embryo; Recollections of Early Times;—

Also, a timely historical article on THE RACE OF HOHENZOLLERN; showing the antecedents of the martial monarchy now contending against the full strength of imperial France; the remarkable growth of the Hohenzollerns and their power in Europe in years past, &c.;—

Letters from our special correspondents at Long Branch, describing the movements of the Ninth Regiment at the Branch, their parades, reviews, and grand ball, and the races today at Monmouth Park;—

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL NEWS AND GOSSIP, domestic and foreign; NOTES AND COMMENTS; MILITARY NEWS of especial interest to members of the National Guard; Summaries of FOREIGN and RELIGIOUS NEWS; &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES circulates largely in the City and vicinity among the best citizens, and as it is widely read it is an excellent advertising medium. Advertisements intended for insertion in its columns must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this (Saturday) evening, to insure proper classification.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Water, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free delivery daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

Allow Me to Say a Word

For myself. I have been using MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—*Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.*

It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, cures wind colic and corrects acidity, gives rest and health to the child and comforts the mother.

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician,

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

Ladies and Gents wishing boots and shoes of all the various styles, good articles, reduced prices, patronize MILLER & CO., 3 Union-square.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

BEATTYS—SCHERMERHORN.—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's uncle, by Rev. Dr. Cole, BENJ. BEATTYS, of New-York, to Mrs. S. A. SCHERMERHORN, of the former place.

NIVERT—CALDWELL.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, at the Marylebone Church, London, England, ALBERT NIVERT, of Chattellsvault, France, to HARRIET CALDWELL, daughter of the late Hon. William Parmelee, of Albany, N. Y.

SMITH—GRISCOM.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., CLEMENT L. SMITH, of Upper Derby, Penn., to EMMA G., daughter of Dr. John H. Griscom, of New-York.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

DIED.

BRIDGMAN.—At Clifton, Staten Island, Aug. 25, ERASTUS C. BRIDGMAN, in the 51th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Townsend-av., at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Westhampton, Mass., for interment.

BERGEN.—Suddenly at Centre Moriches, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, RUFUS CAMERON, eldest son of Rufus S. and Angelique Bergen, aged 7 years, 11 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 87 Madison-place, Greenpoint.

BARBER.—On Thursday, Aug. 25, at his residence, Fort Hill, Staten Island, THEODORE BARBER, (of the firm of A. & T. Barber,) in the 31st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

CLIFT.—At Carmel, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 23, after a brief illness, HANNAH, widow of the late Leonard D. Clift, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her daughter at Carmel, on Saturday, Aug. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Croton Falls to meet the train leaving 26th-st. at 10¼ A. M.

COLLINS.—On Friday, Aug. 26, at New-Springville, JAMES H. COLLINS, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Methodist Episcopal Church, New-Springville, S. I., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 28, at 2 o'clock.

FOWLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 26th inst., CHARLES EDWARD FOWLER, in the 45th year of his age.

FELLOWS.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, Aug. 26, EMILY, wife of Louis A. Fellows, and daughter of Martin W. Brett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday, 29th, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 Lefferts-st., near Hall-st.

GARRISON.—At Belleville, N. J., Aug. 24, MARY S., wife of George W. Garrison, and daughter of Elizabeth and the late Andrew Arthur, aged 47 years.

Her remains were interred in Christ Church-yard, Belleville.

GALLATIN.—On Thursday, the 25th inst., of pneumonia, suddenly, at Cozzens' Hotel, West Point, THOMAS GERRY, only son of Almy G. and Frederic Gallatin, aged 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Trinity Church, Broadway, on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

HEDGES.—At East Hampton, Long Island, after a lingering illness, Miss ESTHER HEDGES, in the 84th year of her age.

HARVEY.—On Friday, Aug. 26, at Cornwall, on the Hudson, Mrs. MARY A. J. HARVEY, wife of Edward Harvey, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LATHAM.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES F. LATHAM, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. H. Stockwell, High-street, Orange. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M.; Christopher-st. at 1:15 P. M.

LYNES.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Wednesday, Aug. 24, BENJAMIN I. LYNES, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his late father, Samuel Lynes, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 27, at 2½ o'clock.

☞ Mobile papers please copy.

MOODY.—At Chatham, N. Y., Aug. 20, suddenly, of congestion of brain, JULIA M. FITCH, wife of S. Moody, Esq., of Marysville, Cal.

☞ Sacramento and Marysville papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1870, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:40; C and D, 11:20; E and F, 11:05; G and H, 10 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE REGULAR WEEKLY BULLETIN of the distribution of the PATRON'S FUND will appear in Monday's *Tribune*.

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CURRENT NOTES.

The present population of Buffalo is estimated at 120,000, which shows an increase of 20,000 in five years.

Several farm-houses and stables in New-England were struck by lightning during the storm of yesterday.

Newport, R. I., has the novelty of a boy highwayman. The latest feat performed by this enterprising young gentleman was the carrying off of a valuable horse and wagon.

CARLOS PIERCE, of Stanshead, Mass., is dead. The most notable act in his life was the presentation of the fat ox *General Grant* to the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

All the operatives employed at the new braid-mill, in Norwich, Conn., have been discharged. Work will not be resumed until Spring.

The horse thieves are reaping a rich harvest in Connecticut. Five horses were recently stolen from different farms at Derby, a few nights since.

Some sharp Yankee has recently been swindling the innocent farmers of Vermont by selling them policies of the "Canadian Lightning-rod Insurance Company," an institution which, it is needless to say, has no existence.

A lady named ROSANNA WATERS, is supposed to be the oldest resident of Boston. She is now in her hundred and seventh year, and is reported to be in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A humane farmer in Indiana recently procured a divorce from a sick wife, and married a blooming maiden of nineteen. The divorced wife lives in the house with her successor, and is treated with great kindness and consideration.

The imprisonment of Gen. O'NEIL and his fellow-soldiers, in Vermont, is said to be a farce. It seems that they are under no restraint, that they eat with the keepers, smoke, drink and do everything they please, short of leaving the prison.

Three merchants have been brought before the United States Circuit Court of Cincinnati, Ohio, to answer a charge of having refused to give a true and correct statement of their business to the census-taker. The law provides that they may be fined $30 each.

The people of Athens, Me., live together in such a state of harmony and good will that they all attend the same church. There are four sects in the village, and the edifice is occupied by each every fourth Sabbath. They have separate Sunday-schools.

A man named SCORER, who had a difficulty with a neighbor a few days since, at Steuben, Me., not being able to conquer his opponent in a hand-to-hand struggle, revenged himself upon a cow, the property of the latter, by beating the poor animal to death with a club.

A Hartford quack doctor became involved in a serious complication with his landlady a few days since in consequence of his failure to pay a board-bill. When the woman found that she could get no money, she "went through" his specimens with a poker, and destroyed fifty-six glass bottles.

A facetious doctor at Fort Wayne, Ind., having been applied to for advice, the other day, by a young bachelor who suffered from the "blues," gave a Latin prescription, which was translated by the druggist as follows: "Provide yourself with seventeen yards of silk, with a woman in it."

The PETERSON family, one of the largest in Central Ohio, had a very happy reunion recently near Xenia, in that State. The table used on the occasion was 600 feet long. There were 225 persons present, the oldest being ninety-four and the youngest six months. An emigration pass, used by the founder of the family, dated 1736, was the principal relic exhibited.

The waiter girls employed in one of the hotels at the White Mountains, are daughters of wealthy farmers, who have sent them there to learn the "habits of good society." One of them is so bewitchingly beautiful that she has turned the heads of nearly all the young gentlemen who have seen her. She interferes with their appetites so much that the food often remains untasted. A very profitable girl, by the way, for a hotel proprietor.

A young soldier at Mount Holly, Vt., recently had a bullet extracted from his head that had been there since the battle of Antietam. Shortly before the operation was performed he was thought to be "light-headed" after a young girl in the neighborhood. The father said he hadn't enough ballast on board, and, as if to put a climax to all the contradictions, he had the lead taken out, so as to have "more weight" with the old man.

Another case of suicide from love and despair has been reported from Baltimore. A young man named JOHN H. THESING, finding that he could not induce the young lady of his choice to give him an opportunity to say how much he loved her, threw himself from a bridge and was drowned. It was shown at the inquest that his last attempt to speak with her was repulsed at a picnic, and that he then started for the river at a smart pace.

A young man in Indiana, while out shooting recently in the woods, heard a noise in the bushes, and discharged his rifle. A heart-rending scream followed. He rushed to the spot and was more than amazed to find that he had shot his mother-in-law, who had been engaged in hunting after a chicken. The wound, however, was not dangerous, and she was enabled to accompany him home, after two or three "fainting-spells." This case differs somewhat from the one recently disposed of by Judge BARNARD, and the probability is that unfortunate son-in-law will be obliged to provide for the old lady as long as she lives.

A young dry-goods man in Hartford, Conn., who exchanged a valuable jewel with a young lady of New-Haven for a bauble, with the understanding that the transaction was to lead to closer ties, was thrown into a state of "nervous excitement," the other evening, when, on visiting the abode of his charmer, he found her tête-à-tête with a student of Yale, who was engaged in the romantic occupation of fitting the exchanged jewel upon the index finger of his right hand. Instead of throwing down his glove as a challenge to mortal combat, the vender of dry-goods took a forlorn glance at the jewel and the lady, apologized for the intrusion, and bowed himself out.

Chicago has another elopement sensation. A wealthy butcher of the West Side of that exceedingly moral city (!) parted with his wife a few days since at the railroad depot in the belief that she would go to Boston and spend a few weeks with her friends. On the following day he packed his carpet-bag for a bachelor's trip to the South, and was not a little surprised to find the false partner of his sorrows sitting at one end of the car conversing gayly with a young Southern male friend, whose acquaintance she had formed a short time previously. The result was "black eyes," bruises, screams, a crowd, and an application for a divorce.

A citizen of Winona, Minn., who spends most of his time among the graves at the cemetery, in that city, was startled a few days ago by what he conceived to be a cry from a new-made grave. He listened for a moment, heard the same repeated, and then hastened to alarm the city. In a short time a large crowd assembled in the cemetery, and the grave indicated was immediately reopened. It contained the decomposed remains of a butcher named ZANDERS. While the coffin was being covered a second time, the young man declared he heard the cry again, but as nobody heard it but himself, he had a narrow escape with his life from the vengeance of the people, who believed that he had invented the story to make fools of them.

A mysterious woman in black has recently been interfering a good deal with the rest of certain gentlemen at Troy, N. Y. She is attired in the costume of a miss of sixteen, although fully fifty. She usually walks about the steam-boat piers for hours at a time, looking with a longing eye toward New-York, as if in expectation of the arrival of some long lost friend. An attempt was made to "interview" her a few nights since, but without eliciting any more information than that she is "waiting for those that are coming." A Troy "local" has discovered that "her face is marked by deep lines," that she has "an eye full of hidden fire," and that "she is so closely vailed that it is impossible to distinguish the outline of her features."

The truth of Spiritualism was being proven to the satisfaction of a large number of citizens at Louisville, Ky., the other day, when a meddling Police officer interfered and dispelled the illusion. The ghosts of the notorious "SUE MUNDY," the guerrilla, and a devoted girl to whom he was attached, were frequently seen sitting beneath the gallows upon which the former suffered death. The officer referred to seized the "ghosts" a few nights since, and found them to be young lovers who had been attracted to the gallows as a trysting-place, without knowing that they had been the objects of so much curiosity and terror.

A TENNESSEE HORROR.

Lynching at Cuba—Cause of the Act—The Victim "Knew" Too Much.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

J. W. SCHOFIELD was a person of about twenty years of age, perhaps under, and had come from Virginia, where he left a mother and two sisters. His object in visiting Shelby County was to seek a home for himself and the other members of the family—a place where they could settle and live in peace. He made the acquaintance of FRANK GRAVES, who kept the only grocery-store in the little village of Cuba, and consented to stay with him awhile, for the purpose, principally, of familiarizing himself with the country and the people. They lived harmoniously together, and Mrs. GRAVES took a great liking to young SCHOFIELD, so that she was as careful of him as if he was a brother. When he happened to be indisposed she made delicacies for him. He was considered reliable and was relied on. No one suspected him of any meanness and there never appeared any meanness in him. Before proceeding any any further in the Schofield branch of the narrative it is necessary to refer to another affair. Near the village of Cuba dwells an old man by the name of CARROLL, and at his house there boarded a carpenter who was a stranger at that place, by the name of GOUCHE. This carpenter suddenly disappeared one day, and no one could tell whither he went, and being a stranger, no one bothered himself about him. He disappeared, and that was the end of him. Now about the day of GOUCHE's disappearance, young SCHOFIELD felt indisposed in the morning, and disinclined to remain in the store; so he told Mrs. GRAVES that he would take the shot-gun, go into the woods and shoot a squirrel, which she promised to cook for dinner. GRAVES being out at the time, he took the gun and went into the woods. When he got into the dark shadows of the great old trees he forgot the squirrels. He went on till he came to a spot overlooking a little vale thickly grown with trees of every age, and at the bottom of which murmured a little brook. It was a beautiful, quiet spot, near that little town, where nothing but peace and innocence should reside. The young man's dream was rudely broken, the gun nearly dropped from his grasp as his eye fell upon a scene of horror. There was a number of men whom he knew, whom he was in the habit of speaking to every day, engaged in hanging a man from the limb of a tree; they were committing murder. Among them were GRAVES, his employer, and POSTON and WISENER, (all three now in the county jail,) MCATTEN, the constable, and others. They hung the man. Young SCHOFIELD returned home, almost petrified with horrible emotions. He thought the best, in fact the only course for him, was to keep quiet, to say nothing; he had fallen among evil people, and it would not be safe for him to incur their anger; he had resolved to "keep still." GOUCHE was suspected of having money. The old man, Squire CARROLL, was the host of GOUCHE. In a few days afterward GRAVES, being cross, as men who engage in such business may naturally be, young SCHOFIELD had a sort of misunderstanding with him, and let out several hints about what he knew; told him that he had seen something, and that if they would not let him alone there would be a scattering among some folks shortly. Of course there were consultations held about the manner in which SCHOFIELD was to be disposed of. The usual barbecue came on shortly afterward, and on the evening of that day young SCHOFIELD was accused of stealing a small sum of money out of GRAVES' drawer. MCARTHEN, the constable, was told to take charge of him. He did so, he put him in an unused ice-house, tied him up by the thumbs so that his torture forced the most pitiful cries from him. That night he was taken out and hanged, as our readers have already been made aware. The witnesses in this case of GRAVES and POSTON and WILSNER, who are among the most respectable people in that district, have been threatened since Sheriff WRIGHT arrested the above-named murderers. Mr. SATERWHITE, the principal witness, one who witnessed the hanging of young SCHOFIELD has been threatened; he was shot at a few days since with a rifle. Dr. IRBY, another witness, was shot at, and 'Squire HESTER was also threatened. Since the incarceration of GRAVES and POSTON the place where the hanging, which young SCHOFIELD witnessed in that peaceful hollow, was searched and the grave uncovered where the man was buried. The flesh was slouching off his face, but enough was there to serve for identification. It was GOUCHE, the carpenter, who lived with old 'Squire CARROLL and who was suspected of having money. This is the inside history of the Cuba horror. How much more of the same sort may be forthcoming remains to be seen.

The Vailed Murderess—An Attempt Made to have Her Pardoned.

The Troy *Times* of the 25th inst. has the following:

"District-Attorney BANKER has been requested to furnish the Governor with information in regard to the trial and conviction of Mrs. HENRIETTA ROBINSON, the 'vailed murderess,' now in prison at Sing Sing, for whose pardon efforts are being made by some of her friends. The case was one of the most remarkable in the criminal jurisprudence of the country. Mrs. ROBINSON was a woman of disreputable character, and lived in a little house on the west side of River-street, near Vanderheyden. One day she entered a saloon kept by a man named TIMOTHY LANAGAN, on the opposite corner, and while there poisoned a pitcher of beer, of which LANAGAN and his sister partook. They were soon seized with a fatal illness and died from the effects of the poison. This was in 1855. Mrs. ROBINSON was arrested for the crime and tried for the murder of the man alone. The present Judge HOGEBOOM was employed to assist the prosecution, and mainly through his wonderful efforts she was convicted and sentenced to be hung. The defence was insanity; but the trial took place before that plea became so potent in murder cases, and the criminal was held to full responsibility for her double crime. The Governor was more lenient toward the culprit than the court and jury, and commuted her punishment to imprisonment for life. The case excited great attention throughout the country. Mrs. ROBINSON was then about thirty years of age, and was said to be a woman of surpassing beauty. All were anxious to see her face, but no efforts of the Judge or counsel employed could induce her to lift the vail which covered her features and show them to the world. Once, we believe, she complied with an imperative order of the Court so far as to raise it for a moment and enable the Judge to gain one transient view of her handsome and intelligent countenance. She has been immured for nearly fifteen years within the walls of a prison, and was almost forgotten by the world. It seems that some one still remembers with affectionate interest the 'vailed murderess,' and is endavoring to open her prison doors and give her the delights of liberty once more ere death close her career."

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Special Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Aug. 25, 1870, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to a call signed by a majority of the members.

Present—John Galvin, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Terence Duffy, Lysaght, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Odell, Mulligan, Costello, Barker, Durnin, Feitner, Garry, McDonald—14.

The minutes of meetings held July eighteen, twenty-five and thirty, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, were read and approved.

PETITION.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

Petition of the Duane Methodist Episcopal Church for a donation sufficient to pay an assessment, and resolution to donate four hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents to said church for such purpose.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Barker—

To permit Frank Leon to place two gas-lamps in front of numbers eight hundred and six and eight hundred and eight Broadway.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To permit James E. Ray to place a watering-trough on the north-west corner of Third-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

Which was adopted.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

To lay Belgian pavement in Watts-street, between Sullivan and West streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To lay Belgian pavement in Barrow-street, between Fourth and West streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Renwick-street, between Canal and Spring streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Thomas Duffy—

To place and light a street-lamp on south side of Forty-fourth-street, seventy-seven feet west of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To reset curb and gutter stones, and flag and reflag both sides of Charlton-street, between Hudson and West streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To pay to the widow of Henry Rogers, late Assistant Alderman for the Ninth Assembly District, the salary of such office while the same is vacant.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Terence Duffy—

To lay Belgian pavement in Hubert-street, between Hudson and West streets.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Vesey-street, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Warren-street, between Broadway and West-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McDonald—

To lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue eastwardly one hundred feet.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To place a free drinking hydrant on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third-street and Tenth-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay gas-mains and place and light lamps in Two Hundred and Ninth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Robinson—

To reset curb and gutter stones, &c., in Houston-street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Feitner—

To place and light lamps on south side of Fifty-ninth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To remove drinking hydrant from north-east corner of Desbrosses and West streets to south-east corner of said streets.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman McCarthy—

To lay Belgian pavement in Forty-fourth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To lay Belgian pavement in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

To build a sewer in One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Garry—

To place two gas-lamps on north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Mulligan—

To place a gas-lamp in front of number one hundred and thirty-two West Thirty-first-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Healy—

To place a gas-lamp on the south-east corner of Suffolk and Delancey streets.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Commissioner of Public Works, transmitting apportionments of assessments in the following matters: Laurens-street opening; Eightieth-street opening; sewer from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-eighth street; Lexington-avenue opening, and Sixty-third regulating; One Hundred and Eighteenth-street opening; St. Nicholas-avenue; Ninety-second-street sewer; One Hundred and Twelfth-street opening, from Eighth-avenue to Harlem River; Fifty first-street, Nicolson pavement, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; Eleventh-avenue, sewer between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; and Lexington-avenue opening and sewer.

Which were received and ordered to be placed on file.

MOTION.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Healy, the Committee on Salaries and Offices were discharged from the further consideration of resolution to appoint Brewster Kissam a Commissioner of Deeds, vice Thomas Kanady, failed to qualify; and the same was concurred in.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolutions, To permit the placing of two ornamental lamps in front of number one thousand one hundred and thirty-four Broadway; directing the Commissioner of Public Works to procure and place one of Cremin's patent champion gas-burners and reflectors on each of the public street-lamps; to lay gas mains and place and light lamps in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; also, in Forty-eighth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; also, in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; also in Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues; also in Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-second and Sixty-sixth streets; to place a street-lamp on the south-west corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets; that the lamp in front of number one hundred and thirty-one Chrystie-street be removed to and placed opposite number one hundred and thirty of said street; to light the gas-lamps now standing in front of the Church of St. Gabriel, in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues; to place and light street-lamps in Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to place a free drinking hydrant on the west side of Eleventh-avenue, twenty-five feet south of Thirtieth-street; also, one on the south-west corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets; to lay Croton water pipes in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to lay Belgian pavement in Fiftieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; also, in Essex Market-place, between Ludlow and Essex streets; also, in Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth to One Hundred and Thirtieth streets; also, in Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; also, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; that the vacant lot number four hundred and sixty-three West Thirty-second street be fenced in; that the low and sunken lots on the south side of Sixty-second street, between Ninth-avenue and the Boulevard, be filled in; to build a sewer in First-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-second-street to Harlem River; that the salary of the office messenger in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council be fixed at the same amount per annum now paid to the Assistant Messenger of the Board of Aldermen; to authorize the Clerk of the Common Council to appoint an Assistant Engrossing Clerk to the Board of Aldermen, (amended so as to provide for a Journal Clerk to the Board of Assistant Aldermen,) and to place and light two lamps in front of the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station-house.

Which were severally laid over.

Resolution, Directing that the premises lately used as a Police Station-house and Prison for the Fifth Precinct, known as number forty-nine Leonard-street, be designated and used for a House of Detention of witnesses.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange yesterday was undisturbed as far as any business was concerned, and but few persons were in attendance during the day. A fact, however, is noticeable, that the old faces are again making their appearance, thus giving evidence that the Summer vacation is about concluded, and that, ere long, business will begin in earnest. Next week, it is understood that a large number of sales will take place. Today, the event of the market will be the Long Branch Auction, under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., full particulars in regard to which will be found in our advertising columns. As no sales are to be made elsewhere in the vicinity of the City, or at the Exchange, the attendance at this transaction should be large.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Bleecker-st., n. s., 464 ft. e. of Broadway, 39x100x28.11x93	$25,000
Broadway, No. 423 } Rose-st., No. 13 } 1-264 part	300
Houston-st., n. s., 385.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x102.11, ½ part	13,400
10th-st., n. s. 18.9 ft. w. of Avenue A, 18.9x71	11,000
26th-st., n. s., 274 ft. e of 9th-av., 25.6x98.9	15,000
48th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.5	65,000
76th-st., n. s., 98 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x82.4	1,000
111th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 75x201.9x1.7x120.11	7,000
4th-av., e. s., 95.3 ft. s. of 14th-st., 0.4x33.1	300
9th-av. and 55th-st., s. e. corner, 37.6x50, deed of lease, ½ part	1,400
KINGS COUNTY. *Brooklyn.*	
Ann-st., s. e. s., 181.6 ft. s. w. of Beaver-st., 25x85.7	$3,500
Commerce-st., s. w. s., 23 ft. s. e. of Imlay-st., 80x23x20x90x100x67	4,000
Dean-st. and Hudson-av., s. w. corner, 60x94.5	3,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 75x100	4,499
Lynch-st., n. w. s., 122 ft. n. e. of Harrison-av., 22x100, h. and l.	2,800
Monroe-st., n. s., 317 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 18x100, h. and l.	7,000
Middle-st., s. s., and 17th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 7th-av., 75x200	5,400
Penn-st., n. s., 416.6 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	12,413
Warren-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Lexington-av., 50x125	200
Withers-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Kingsland-av., 25x100	800
2d and North 4th sts., s. e. corner, 60x80	9,000
16th-st., s. s., 63.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x129.4	2,200
Bedford-av., w. s., 33 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 25x100	7,700
Bedford-av., w. s., 93 ft. s. of Hickory-st., 26.8x105	4,000
De Kalb-av., s.s., 79.7 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 19x69, h. and l.	10,000
Hamilton-av., e. s., 108.5 ft. s. of 18th-st., 20.3x32.5x14.1x26.6	3,500
Hunter Fly road, e. s., adjoining Vanderveer's, 18 acres	17,000
Lafayette-av., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Nostrand-av., 20x80, h. and l.	1,000
Lewis-av., e. s., 40 ft. s. of Pulaski-st. 20x100	7,000
Stuyvesant-av. and McDonough-st., n. corner, 100x100, foreclosure	7,000
QUEENS COUNTY. *Astoria.*	
Broadway, s. s., 50 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x100	$307
Flushing.	
Barclay-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Percy-st., 50x256	$1,000
Madison-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Percy-st., 50x128	600
Jamaica.	
South-st., s. s., adjoining De Bevoise's, 45 acres, Lockwood	$20,500
Newtown.	
10 acres, adjoining Masters and Millcreek, Hulst	$10,000
Woodhaven.	
Broadway and Clinton-place, s. w. corner, 100x100	$1,000
Winfield.	
Hogan-place, w. s., lots Nos. 1 and 19, each 25x100	$750
Valley Stream.	
Lots Nos. 3 and 4, block V, Litchfield's map, each 25x100	$600
Queens.	
4th-av., w. s., lot No. 508, 25x110	$65
NEW JERSEY. *Jersey City.*	
Beacon-av., n. s., 25 ft. s. of Montgomery-av., 20x80	$1,025
Coles-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Pavonia-av., 50x100	8,000
Jones-st., n. s., 209 ft. s. of Bergen-av., 50x100	1,800
Hoboken.	
8th-st., s. s., 91 ft. e. of Meadow-st., 19x80	$327
Greenville.	
Walker-st., s. s., lots Nos. 19 and 20, block No. 1, 50x100	$800
Harrison.	
Cross-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Patterson-st., 47x95	$360
Essex-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-st., 25x100	500
North Bergen.	
Bergen-av., w. s., lots Nos. 307 and 308, 50x100	$235
Union Township.	
Lots Nos. 294 and 295, block No. 11, Herring's map, 50x100	$1,200
Newark.	
Brunswick-st., w. s., O. E. Reeves' property, 24.4x72.6	$7,000
Jacob and Gold sts., n. w. corner, 25x100	400
Jacob and Gold sts., s. w. corner, 50x100	750
Humes-st., w. s., adjoining lot No. 542, 100x100	2,000
Morris-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Cabinet-st., 25x100	300
McWhorter-st., e. s., 59 ft. from East Kinney-st., 25x50	1,700
Thompson-st., n. s., 191 ft. from Orange-st., 25x100	2,250
Belleville.	
Clinton-place, w. s., adjoining Dean's property, 66x92.3	$730
Clinton.	
Hutchins to Felter, 1 2-100 acres	$1,582

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEWPORT.—HANDSOME VILLA ON MIantonomi Hill, four acres, garden, fine stables, furnished or unfurnished; magnificent view. For sale or exchange for Boston, New-York or New-Jersey property. HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway, or *Post* Building, Boston, or Newport.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

ORANGE, N. J., NEAR BRICK CHURCH STATION—$5,500—A new house, nine rooms, furnace, range, Philadelphia low-down grates, &c. Apply to GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st.

AT MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY—FOR sale, a very fine new house, twelve rooms, and any quantity of garden.
J. SMITH DODGE, No 15 West 20th-st.

ONLY $10 A MONTH REQUIRED to own as fine a Farm as there is on the American continent. Address SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, 432 Broome-street, N. Y.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRST-class residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry; one, No. 176 Grand-st. at $900 per year, the other, No. 42 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order; gas and water throughout. Apply to A. McI. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARING his Autumn lists of houses to let, furnished and unfurnished, and would be pleased to receive particulars from parties wishing to rent their houses.
A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—ON MURRAY HILL—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone house. Apply at No. 288 Lexington-av.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 61 WEST 9TH-ST., two-story and attic, high stoop, modern improvements. Apply at No. 62 West 38th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.]

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LEASE—AT GREENPOINT, NEAR the 10th and 23d-st. Ferries to New-York, a substantial two-story brick building, 80x100 feet, with adjoining lots. Inquire of SAM'L D. CLARK, Franklin-st., Bank Building.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 779 Greenwich-st.; rent, $50 per month; also, store and basement No. 12 Gold-st.; rent, $66 66.
ROBERT TAGGART, No. 593 Hudson-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VIRGINIA FARMS AND LAND for part cash and good stocks. Send full description, price, &c. TOWNSEND BROS., No. 134 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

The owners of the well-known Cherry Hill property have decided to close out the balance of their lots at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

This property has long been known as one of the most valuable and beautifully located estates in New-Jersey. It is situated in the town, or just in the suburbs of HACKENSACK, 10 miles' drive from Hoboken, and one hour from New-York, by the Hackensack Railroad. Some 200 lots of this choice property yet remaining unsold, the associate owners have decided to offer them without regard to value, so as to close the account; they are very desirable, being located on prominent streets and adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. G. A. Zingsem, Johannes Lienan, A. Moses, and others, on an elevation overlooking the country for miles around. The soil is a rich, gravelly loam, entirely free from red mud, and very luxuriant. Free passes will be furnished for special train, leaving New York at 11 A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., or 10½ o'clock from the foot of 23d-st. Luncheon under a large tent, on the arrival of the train. This is a rare opportunity for buying some of the very choicest lots in the State on very easy terms, 70 PER CENT. being allowed to remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, Pine st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street, New-York.

SATURDAY, Aug. 27,

Auction sale of

30 CHOICE COTTAGE PLOTS, 50x150 EACH.

at

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

THE AMERICAN BRIGHTON,

beautifully situated on high ground, the

MURRAY HILL OF THE BRANCH,

near the Ocean, the West End and Howland Hotels, the superb residences of Messrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, &c., and commanding an unbroken view over all the hotels, from the Continental to the West End.

For maps and descriptive circulars apply to the auctioneers and J. W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CET. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several morgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
NO. 17 NASSAU-ST.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, cable transfers.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKINLAY, } Agents.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT, President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON, Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON, Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME.
THE SECURITIES OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

main line to San Francisco, are the cheapest first-class Railroad SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

THE LAND GRANT BONDS

are selling at 71, paying about 10 PER CENT. on the investment. They are the first and only mortgage on all the lands granted by the United States Government to said road; are perfectly safe, and are taken AT PAR in payment for the Company's lands.

THE INCOME BONDS PAY 15 PER CENT. at present market value. The Coupons are paid promptly at New-York and Boston.

EARNINGS, MAY, 1870 ... $802,586 00
JUNE, 1870 ... 746,450 11
Increase over same months last year ... 40,000 00

All classes of Government Bonds received in exchange.

J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16, 1870.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MINNESOTA STATE BONDS—SPECIAL NOTICE.—A special meeting of the holders of the Minnesota State Seven per cent. Bonds will be held at the banking-house of Soutter & Co., No. 53 William-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, Sept. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., to consider the proposition involved in a late law of the State of Minnesota, whereby the State, in substance, offers to give the bondholders lands at $8 70 an acre, in exchange for the bonds, with twelve years' unpaid interest.

ALLAN MELVILLE, J. T. SOUTTER, JEAN DEGHIER, } Committee.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF GEO. OPDYKE & CO., 25 Nassau-st., CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV. cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. R. H. BULL, Pres.

A MONTH'S EXTRA INTEREST IS gained by depositing on or before Sept 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHŒA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

FOR SAVING VALUABLE PAPERS, NOTHING EQUALS

SHIPMAN'S

PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE.

For sale by ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS, No. 25 Chambers-st., New-York.

GETTING MARRIED.

Essays for young men, on social evils, and the propriety or impropriety of getting married, with sanitary help for those who feel unfitted for matrimonial happiness. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris. No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

WANTED.—DRY GOODS, DRY GOODS.—I want from $10,000 to $100,000 in dry goods, and will give some cash and good real estate in Pennsylvania. Address H. MALCOM DWYER, No. 311 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE closed from Aug. 1 to Aug. 29.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK,
WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and
AARON P. BLANCK,
jy23-law6m Sa* Executors of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE FOLSOM, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his office and place of transacting business, No. 82 St. Mark's-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of September, 1870.—Dated March 19, 1870.

mh19-law6mS* CHARLES J. FOLSOM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK H. BARTHOLOMEW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of James R. Bartholomew, No. 190 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day November next.—Dated, New-York the 3d day of May, 1870.

SARAH BARTHOLOMEW, Executrix.
my7-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence No. 221 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix,
je18-law6mS* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.
je4-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES HORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Executor.
my14-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.
au13-law6mSa*

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists.

Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$440,000 LOST.—THE SUBSCRIBER left on the seat in car attached to train which left New-York at 4 P. M., on Thursday, the 25th inst., for Philadelphia, a little package in newspaper, with rubber band around it, containing nine bills of sale to him of stocks amounting to about $440,000, (four hundred and forty thousand dollars.) As they will be of no use to the finder, (as notice has been given and duplicates are in my possession,) it is hoped he will return them to me. A suitable reward will be given, and any expenses incurred paid.

MARVIN J. MERCHANT, No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, or New-Brunswick, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 19, 1870.

BY ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT of the United States, there will be sold at public auction, at the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass., TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870, the following Government stores, to wit:

2,000 Carbines, various models.
35,000 Muskets, rifle, various models.
90,000 Buckles, various sizes, Japan and brass-plated.
2,400 Pistols, Remington.
45,000 Rosettes.
749 Whips.
3,500 Irons, for artillery harness.
25,000 Bayonets.
27,000 Barrels, various stages.
1 Horse.

Large quantity of parts of arms, various models, Accoutrements, Machines, Saddles, Bridles, Wadding Paper, &c.

Detailed catalogues will be furnished upon application at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C., after Sept. 1.

Terms cash.

J. G. BENTON, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, NO. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 29 and 30, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, a large and valuable collection of choice oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European masters. They are on exhibition until the day of sale. Among this fine collection will be found choice landscapes, figures, fruits, marines, religious and historical paintings. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts is specially invited.

JACOB BOGART, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, SEPT. 19, at 12 o'clock, at No. 71 Varick-st., by order of the receiver, the stock of a window-shade manufactory, consisting of thirty-six pieces muslin, a large assortment of window-shades, of different styles and colors, printing blocks, cushions, table, paints, frames, and a general assortment of all kinds of material for manufacturing window-shades.

FELIX V. B. KENNEDY, Receiver.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, within their store: 1,234 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons, landing ex steamer *Holland*.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the first day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Assessors and Collectors of Internal Revenue throughout that portion of the United States lying east of the Rocky Mountains, except Montana and New-Mexico, with the stationery required for use in their respective districts for that part of the present fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1870, and ending June 30, 1871.

There are in that portion of the United States for which proposals are solicited, two hundred and twenty-eight collection districts, in each of which is an Assessor and Collector. These districts have been divided into geographical departments. Contractors are at liberty to propose to furnish stationery to the officers of one or more of the departments.

The following is a list of the States and Territories, and Districts in each, constituting the several departments:

First Department.—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York; number of districts, 59.

Second Department.—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, District of Columbia; number of districts, 54.

Third Department.—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Tennessee, Arkansas; number of districts, 32.

Fourth Department.—Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, and Wyoming; number of districts, 83.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) approved by a United States District-Attorney, on a form to be furnished by the department, conditioned that the parties shall, in case of the acceptance of their bid, or any part of it, duly execute a contract with good and sufficient bonds for the due performance of the same.

The Commissioner reserves the right to consider and accept or reject each bid, item by item.

The bids should be addressed to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplying Stationery to Internal Revenue Officers."

Schedules of articles to be furnished will be forwarded from this office upon application, with conditions under which the articles are to be delivered.

J. W. DOUGLASS, Acting Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of Sept. 5, 1870, for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt., in a northerly direction, for a distance of one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet.

The extension will probably be divided into two cribs, each thirty feet wide, and of such height as to bring the top of the crib about two feet above the level of average low water of the lake, which is along the line of the proposed extension an average depth referred to the same level, of thirty-two feet.

After the cribs shall have been sunk and filled with stone, which must be done by Dec. 30, 1870, they will be left to settle until the following season, when the superstructure will be constructed and filled with stone to a height of nine feet above the level of average low water.

The cribs will be constructed with grillage bottoms, but in other respects similar to those already forming a part of the extension of this breakwater.

The proposals will state separately the price asked for each foot in length of crib completed, sunk in position and filled with stone, and for each foot in length of the superstructure, to be afterward constructed and filled with stone.

The contractor will be expected in case of undue settlement to maintain the top of the cribs a little above the level of average low water until the period for putting on the superstructure shall have arrived.

The cribs must be sunk in the position prescribed by the engineer in charge, and no work will be paid for unless executed in conformity with the specifications and plans of the work.

Payments will be made after each crib has been sunk and filled with stone, reserving ten per cent. until the superstructure shall have been completed and filled with stone, when the whole amount then due will be paid to the contractor.

Written specifications may be obtained by addressing Mr. D. WHITE, Superintendent at Fort Montgomery, Rouses' Point, New-York, where drawings of the cribs may likewise be seen.

Terms of proposals and guarantees to enter into contract, if the bid is accepted, can be obtained by addressing the same person; and no proposals out of form or without the requisite guarantee, will be considered.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.

Proposals must be indorsed upon the outside of the envelope, as follows: "Proposals for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington," and addressed to the undersigned at Burlington, Vt.

JOHN NEWTON, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Bvt. Major-Gen.

AUG. 13, 1870.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st prox. for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.

25,000 lbs. best Refined Iron, 2x2¼ in. square.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

200 barrels Beef, 100 do. Pork, 5,000 lbs. Pickles, 30,000 lbs. Sugar, 3,000 gallons Beans, 20,000 lbs. Coffee, 1,600 yards Burlaps, 1,000 do. Enameled Cloth, 100 lbs. Sewing Twine, 5 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 6 Mallets, 3,000 boxes Blacking, 400 Tin Boxes, in wood cases, for packing bread, 200 dozen spools sewing silk, as per sample. All of the above to be of naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED!—I own interest in one of the best silver mines of the day, developing, &c., near Georgetown, Colorado; can satisfy you of its undoubted value as a good investment and a paying one; best of references given; I wish to sell one-half of it very cheap for cash. Address my attorneys, TOWNSEND BROS., No. 134 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 382 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS.—THIS DAY new styles of Dress Hats and Bonnets, Straw Hats, cheap. Elegant Hats. Feathers and Ribbons. BINNS' MILLINERY, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs. This is valuable.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.		"EXTRA" STEAMERS.	
Cambria	Sat., Aug. 27	Britannia	Wed., Sept. 7
Anglia	Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa	Wed., Sept. 21
India	Sat., Sept. 10	Caledonia	Wed., Oct. 5
Australia	Sat., Sept. 17	Britannia	Wed., Oct. 19
Columbia	Sat., Sept. 24	Iowa	Wed., Nov. 2
Europa	Sat., Oct. 1	Caledonia	Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $120.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HELVETIA, GRIGG, Saturday, Aug. 27, at 4 P. M.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
DENMARK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
Return tickets .... $250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 27, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK ...... Tuesday, Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ...... Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ...... Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ...... Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	—	To London	35
To Paris	—	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	—	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ...... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH . Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY . Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE .... Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN .... Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE .... DANRE ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ...... ROUSSEAU ... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS . SURMONT .. SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT ...... LEMARIE . SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
according to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE .... Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS .... Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS .... Sept. 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Aug. 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. C. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 53 WEST 49TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6¼ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday, Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WEST POINT.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD CAN be had, for the Fall months, by applying to A. MEARNS, Jr., Highland Falls, Orange County, N. Y. References given and required.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 13.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at No. 106 West 42d-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 26.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will re-open on Friday, Sept. 23.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 26, 1870.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 15 at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS VAN WAGENEN WILL REOPEN her Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 13 East 49th-st., on Thursday, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 46th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS HANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MME. BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 48th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged.
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies,
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 138, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Blume's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 26. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 36th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, c. 39th-st. For admission or circ's ap'y to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-AV., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 45 East 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 28. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. 88 Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN.—Boys prepared for business or college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS'
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at Sing Sing, N. Y.,
will open SEPT. 15.
$450 per annum.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE,

Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.
A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

HOME INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y., a Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young gentlemen, No. 37 West 32d-st., will reopen on Sept. 20. Day and boarding scholars; English, French, German and Spanish languages; Primary, Commercial, Classical, and Scientific Departments. E. FEZANDIE, Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 280 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching Latin, desires employment for a few hours a day in a school, or would receive private scholars. Address SENIOR, New-York University

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man recently arrived from France, a situation to teach the French language, in a family or school. Address Post-office Box No. 4,171.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RICHARD H. JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Richard H. Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 5th day of September, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 88 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au13-1aw3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of OSCAR REINSTEIN and SIMON MAMLOK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Simon Mamlock, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of September, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chamber-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au20-1aw3wSa

NO. 2,744.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES L. HARLEM and CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James L. Harlem and Charles T. Richardson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1870.
au20-1aw3w*Sa LIONEL MOSES, Assignee.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS A. GOLDING and ROBERT DUNLAP, composing the firm of Golding & Dunlap, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors and other persons in interest, that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said cause, at No. 7 Beekman-street, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, New-York City, on the 1st day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, of said day, for the purposes specified in sections 27 and 28 of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1870. FRANK FIELDING, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EGBERT C. BRADFORD and JAMES H. RENICK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Egbert C. Bradford and James H. Renick, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the — day of August, 1870. ELI OSBORN, Assignee.
au27-1aw3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THEODORE ZSCHOCH, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 4th day of May, 1870. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Theodore Zscheck, formerly doing business at the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
GEORGE L. ERNST, Assignee in Bankruptcy,
au27-1aw3wSat* 256 Pearl-st., City of New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,800. Rich designs—black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,269 Broadway; branch warerooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 124 and 126 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

FURNITURE.

PLAIN AND DECORATED FURNITURE,
For City and country residences; also, mattresses, &c., all of our own manufacture. We also manufacture the Ashland Combination Bedstead, combining double and single bed, or crib, in one. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 13 [illegible]. Apply on the premises.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

AN ENGLISH LADY WHO CAN ONLY accommodate a few boarders has two handsome parlors on first floor; also parlor and bedroom on second floor to rent to gentlemen and their wives, or to a party of gentlemen; references given and required. Apply at No. 25 East 9th-st.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A family of three in a strictly private family, located between 23d and 59th sts. and 5th and 7th avs.; two rooms will be required. Address, with terms, including fire and light, DAYTON, Station M, New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y. Weekly board corresponding with times; business men compensated; trips Saturdays until Mondays; excursion tickets, Erie Railway, $2; ball Saturday evenings.
DAVISON & CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL; at the corner of Water and Dover sts. by Rev. G. W. JONES; and at No. 275 West-st., by Rev. BENJAMIN F. MILLARD at 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, Rev. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., Rector.—Summer services: SUNDAYS—Holy Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; chapel service, 8 P. M. OTHER DAYS—Morning prayer, 7 A. M.; evening prayer, 7 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor.—Young people's prayer-meeting SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture-room. All are cordially invited. Strangers welcome.

REV. JOHN L. PECK, OF DENVER, Colorado, will preach, in the Second-street M. E. Church SUNDAY, 28th, MORNING and EVENING, and will deliver a lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 31st, in the same Church. Subject—*Colorado and the Coloradans.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH HOLDICH, and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. N. S. SPAULDING. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

CHELSEA M. E. CHURCH, WEST 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.—Rev. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, in Chelsea M. E. Church, Rev. Mr. VAIL, Pastor. Subject: *Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries.*

JANE-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Rev. G. C. HUTTON, from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, will preach in this church SUNDAY FORENOON, at 10½ A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE R. D. CHURCH, 7th-av., corner of 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 8 P. M.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Public worship on SABBATH, 28th inst. Sermon by Rev. J. G. D. FINDLEY, of Newburg, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services will be held in the Chapel on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.
W. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Rev. Dr. EATON, of Madison University, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, the following Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this Church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½. All are invited. Strangers specially welcome. Seats free.

"ELIAS TRULY SHALL FIRST COME," so said our Lord in reference to his second advent. Bishop SNOW will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, pastor.—Rev. HALSEY MOORE will preach SUNDAY, Aug. 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services SUNDAY. Rev. W. A. STERLING at 7½ and 10½ A. M. At 3 P. M., Mr. SAMUEL A. ADAMS, of Baltimore, will conduct the services for deaf mutes. Rev. Mr. COFFIN at 7½ P. M.

REV. W. W. PAGE WILL PREACH on SABBATH, in the Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Prof. W. H. GREEN, of Princeton, N. J., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. DOWLING, of Newark, at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av.—Rev. M. K. SCHERMERHORN, of Boston, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, Aug. 28, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Feeling After God.* No evening service.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Nassau and William sts.—The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; strangers cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. DANIEL R. FOSTER.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR corner 14th-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. A. LONGACRE, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, the 28th inst., in the morning at 10½ o'clock and in the evening at 7½.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXINGTON-avenue M. E. Church, corner of 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, Corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 5th-st., near Bowery, lamp-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly and has City reference. Call or address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, SITUATION as coachman and groom; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; good city references. Address T. N., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; is an Englishman; can be well recommended by his last employer. Address D. M., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; must have best of recommendations or references as to honesty, sobriety and competency to fill the situation; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,602 New-York Post-office for three days.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress in an American family; wages $12. Apply, with reference, at No. 2[illegible] West 11th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AGENTS WANTED—BY A WELL-ESTABLISHED Life Insurance Company in this City. Liberal commissions will be paid to persons of tact and energy. Address INSURANCE, Box No. 4,821 Post-office.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AND with good City reference, to take charge of young children. Apply at No. 23 West 19th-st., from 8½ to 9 A. M., or from 4 to 4½ P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees of, and parties interested in any of the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings in said matter, to produce their title deeds, evidences of title, leases, or any documents relative to their ownership of, or interest in, any of such lands, buildings or premises, at No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) on any day prior to the 12th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., or in default thereof, the awards for damages, in said proceeding, will be made to "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.
HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
[illegible] } Commissioners.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Second week of the brilliant young American actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 8,
in Maeder and McDonnough's
BEAUTIFUL HOME STORY,
founded on Tennyson's celebrated poem, entitled
UNDER THE PALM.
ENOCH ARDEN ..... Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
ANNIE LEE .... Miss LOUISA MOORE
Act 1st—OUTWARD BOUND.
Act 2d—UNDER THE PALM.
Act 3d—HOME AGAIN.
UNDER THE PALM MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.
MONDAY, a New Romantic Drama, entitled
TRUE AS STEEL.
Written expressly for Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
THEODORE THOMAS' UNRIVALED
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 27.
1. Overture. "Athalia" .... Mendelssohn
2. Waltz. "Telegramme" .... Strauss
3. Bridal Procession. "Lohengrin" .... Wagner
4. Ballet. "Faust" .... Gounod
5. Overture. "Merry Wives of Windsor" .... Nicolai
6. Concert Polka—For Flute .... Siede
MR. EUGENE WEINER.
7. Polka Masourka. "Arm in Arm" } .... Strauss
Polka Francaise. "Gnomen" }
8. Fantasie. "Rigoletto" .... Verdi
9. Overture. "Cheval de Bronze" .... Auber
10. Lied. "The Standard Bearer" ...... Lindpaintner
MESSRS. DIETZ AND LEETSCH.
11. Waltz. "Koenigslieder" .... Strauss
12. March. "Dueppler Storm" .... Piefke

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 Broadway, reopen MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

LARGE HALL, 60 BY 115 FEET, with gallery capable of seating 1,600 persons, newly frescoed, to rent. Apply at No. 1,193 Broadway.
E. FERRERO.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

MONMOUTH PARK RACES,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
$15,000 IN PURSES,
commencing
SATURDAY, AUG. 27, 1870,
TUESDAY, AUG. 30, 1870,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31, 1870.
FIRST DAY.
FIRST RACE—Purse $2,000, for horses that have never beaten 2:33. Nine entries: Sally, Fanny Lambert, George W. Patterson, Nelly Merrill, J. Underdunks, Unknown, Revenue, Lady Wells, Lizzie Keller and St. Elmo.
SECOND RACE—For horses that have never beaten 2:30. Six entries: Colonel Russell, Charles Green, Mary, Edna, Carroll, Harry D.
SECOND DAY.
FIRST RACE—Purse $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:26. Western Girl, Idol, John J. Bradley, Belle Strickland.
SECOND RACE—Purse $2,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:23. Henry, Jim Rockey, Hotspur.
THIRD DAY.
FIRST RACE—Purse $5,000, for all horses. Goldsmith Maid, George Wilkes, Lucy.
SECOND RACE—For gentlemen's horses. Four entries. There are some entries which have been mailed yesterday and not yet at hand.
Races commencing punctually at 2 P. M. Passengers leaving by steamers *Jesse Hoyt* at 9½ A. M., or *Plymouth Rock* at 11 A. M., will reach the course in time for the races.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; ‡12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:08 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.
The late firm of STOUT & DICKINSON was dissolved on the 12th inst. by the death of Mr. THEODORE B. STOUT.
Mr. PLATT K. DICKINSON will sign the firm name in liquidation.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Surviving General Partner.
A. V. STOUT, }
J. B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

COPARTNERSHIP.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, PLATT K. DICKINSON, and HOWARD C. DICKINSON have formed a copartnership under the firm name of STOUT & DICKINSON, to transact a general Banking and Commission business, at No. 25 Broad-st., in the City of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
KATHI LANNER'S
VIENNOISE
BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
Immense hit of the
FRENCH QUADRILLE
AND
CHAMPAGNE GALOP.
To commence with a popular Melange.
MONDAY, Aug. 29, a new original Ballet by Kathi Lanner, entitled
URIELLA,
THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT.
Seats secured in advance at the box-office; also at Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
"OUR FRITZ" STILL TRIUMPHANT.
SEVENTH WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the talented young comedian,
JOSEPH K. EMMET,
in Gayler's popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
NEW SONGS AND DANCES
IN THE GRAND PARLOR MELANGE SCENE.
Mr. EMMET, in response to
UNIVERSAL REQUEST,
will introduce his great character song of
"KIESER, DON'T YOU WANT TO PUY A DORG?"
SEATS SECURED TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undeniable success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB .... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School) .... Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

EXCURSIONS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
TENTH GRAND SUNDAY EXCURSION
Up the Hudson, to
POUGHKEEPSIE.
Landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
On SUNDAY, Aug. 28, 1870.
The Magnificent Saloon Steamer,
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
Commander L. V. TILTON,
Will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely; 34th-st., North River, at 8:30 A. M., landing at Cozzens and Newburg only.
Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M.; Newburg, 4 P. M.; Cozzens, 4:30 P. M.; arriving at New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.
Fares to Cozzens, $1; Newburg, $1; Poughkeepsie, $1 25; Cozzens to Newburg, 25 cents; to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Newburg to Poughkeepsie, 50 cents. Excursion tickets for the round trip, to Cozzens, $1 50; Newburg, $1 50; Poughkeepsie, $2.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWARK.
THE STEAMER THOMAS P. WAY
WILL MAKE THE FOLLOWING TRIPS
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND NEWARK:
Leave foot of Barclay-st. 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave foot of Centre-st. 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., stopping at Bergen Point.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 5 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:45 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Jivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 27 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:15. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 26th ...... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th ... 3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ... 7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th ...... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 28th ...... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 29th ...... 6:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th ...... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th ...... 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th ... 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st. 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st. 11:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8:15, for Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sundays.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, Cornwall, Cold Spring, West Point and Yonkers.—The favorite steam-boat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M. Fare for the excursion, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3½ P. M.

APPALLING CALAMITY.

Five Persons Struck Dead by Lightning.

More than Twenty Badly Injured—A Circus-Tent at Kingston Filled with People Rent by the Belt—Names of the Killed and Wounded.

From Our Own Correspondent

KINGSTON, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 26, 1870.

This vicinity is wild with excitement over one of the most awful occurrences that was ever chronicled. You have already received a brief telegram through the Associated Press that five persons were killed here last evening by a single stroke of lightning. The attending circumstances were of a truly thrilling character. The sultry atmosphere during the day was very oppressive, the mercury in the thermometer marking 92° in the shade. The earth was dry and parched, and the air was filled with dense volumes of smoke, from the burning woods in the mountains, which hung upon the river like a pall, hiding the east shore from view. For several days this state of affairs was observable, and all this time, according to the theory of learned electricians, the air was being heavily charged with electricity.

INDICATIONS OF THE STORM.

At noon of yesterday, the smoke, for the first time in a week, commenced to lift, and in its stead, lining the horizon at all points of the compass, could be seen dark, murky clouds and huge thunder-heads, rolling together and seemingly gathering strength for one grand display of power. As night drew nigh, fitful flashes of lightning gleamed athwart the sky, and the deep mutterings of thunder could be heard in the distance, and when darkness ensued, the heavenly pyrotechnic display was grand beyond description. For miles the storm-clouds hung over the River, and the lightning flashed incessantly.

Despite the warnings of the approaching storm, hundreds upon hundreds of men, women and children thronged Union-avenue, en route to GEO. F. BAILEY & CO.'s circus-tent, which had been pitched in a desirable spot on that avenue, so that by the time the performance commenced there could not have been less than fifteen hundred human beings under the canopy.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY.

This was just before 8 P. M., and large drops of rain had already commenced to patter upon the canvas, while the roaring thunder without almost drowned the voice of the ring-master within. A short distance from the main tent was a smaller tent, used as a fruit-stand, and a few feet from this stand stood a willow tree, located in the corner of the yard of an adjoining dwelling. On the corner of the circus ground, under and near the tree, were grouped a large number of persons who had taken shelter there from the storm. Under the fruit-tent were also congregated about twenty-five persons, while hitched to the tree spoken of was a horse, attached to a wagon, a colored woman being seated in the latter. Mirth and jollity prevailed about this group, one colored man yelling at times to passers-by, "Save yer money; I'll gib yer a show before morning;" and then all would laugh.

THE FATAL FLASH.

Faster and more violent fell the big drops of rain, and more brilliant and more rapid became the flashes of lightning, till suddenly one blinding sheet of flame lit up the entire scene, and a peal of thunder followed instantly, which shook the earth to its foundation, while the air seemed impregnated with a sulphurous odor. The scene which then occurred inside the circus-tent baffles description. Rows of pallid faces were everywhere, and a fearful panic was imminent, but the great presence of mind of Mr. BAILEY, the proprietor of the circus, saved hundreds of lives. He shouted with all his might and main to the audience: "Keep your seats!" and called loudly on the band to play, while at the same time he urged the performing horses about the ring through little lakes of water, hoping thereby to attract the attention of the audience so as to prevent a rush and a consequent trampling to death, and well he succeeded. The clown cracked his jokes and laughed as loud as ever, but it could easily be seen that it was not a natural laugh, and that he too was thoroughly alarmed.

THE WORK OF DEATH.

While all this was going on inside, the fatal shaft of lightning had done its work outside. Never were such fearful results of a single stroke of lightning recorded before. The bolt appeared to come from the west or south-west, cutting a hole about 12 feet square, through the top of the main canvas, thence across an open space to the willow tree spoken of above, about 40 yards distant, shattering that tree, killing the horse which was tied to it, and knocking senseless a number of persons who were loiterers, boots and singeing his clothing. Passing thence it descended to the group of colored persons near the tree, and then came death.

Five were instantly killed—struck down instantly with smiles and jokes upon their lips. The following is a list of them—all colored people: Elizabeth Newkirk, of Hurley, aged sixteen; Jane Montanye, of Marbletown, aged fifty; Arthur Scott, Kingston, aged thirty; Jas. Bush, Marbletown, aged twenty-eight; W. S. Everson, (supposed to be.)

All were talking together. JANE MONTANYE was leaning against the tree, with her arms folded, listening to the others; she fell with her arms folded, and they could hardly be pried apart. ELIZABETH NEWKIRK was laughing, and there was a smile upon her lips when she was picked up. ARTHUR SCOTT had one arm partially raised, and after death it was hard work to straighten it, and thus they died.

THE SCENE THAT FOLLOWED.

For a few moments after the awful visitation, no one could stir in the vicinity—all were struck dumb and unconscious, and were paralyzed. Twenty-five persons under the fruit tent were knocked down and severely injured. According to the statement of bystanders, it was indeed a fearful sight. Hundreds under the main tent were paralyzed. When the terrible state of affairs outside became known under the main canvas, there was no holding the audience, and the entertainment for the evening ended at once. As a rush was made for the open air, it was ascertained that scores of persons could not leave their seats. Dozens were almost unconscious. They sat like statues, and there was a gaze of vacancy in their eyes that was frightful to look upon. Friends shook them and urged them to go, but they moved not—apparently dumb.

THE INJURED.

Every one of the compositors of the Ulster *Gazette* was present, and every one was so seriously affected that the conductors of that paper had to borrow help from other offices. One of the employes sustained a very severe shock. Today he carries his arm in a sling. Here is a partial list of those severely shocked and badly, though probably not fatally, injured:

Peter Johnson, (colored,) Abram Ellsworth, Thomas Ross, Derrick H. Stoutenburgh, Abram De Witt, George Styles, Charles Styles, Edward Buddington, C. G. Masten, James Bellew, Arthur Near. All these hurt by the lightning. PATRICK FITZPATRICK was struck by something—he don't know what—in the knees and breast; he is in bed. ROBERT DICKINSON was knocked down by the shock and lay apparently dead for half an hour. EDGAR CARSON had his leg singed and his boot torn completely off. GEO. E. TOWNSEND was standing on the circus ground with his umbrella in his hand. He was knocked down and his umbrella torn to pieces. One person, ANDREW SUTTON, was very singularly affected. He was badly burned in the back and a cut was made in his coat exactly the shape of a star, and his hat was torn in shreds from his head. ANDREW DE WITT, who was badly burned in the left breast, lay stunned for nearly two hours. One old lady, a colored woman, who was standing outside the tent, was sure she was attacked with a paralytic stroke. She could move neither her arms nor feet for nearly a quarter of an hour, when she gradually revived, then hobbled off the grounds. A little child named AGNES DESSLEROLE, seven years of age, was buried to the ground from a top seat inside the main canvas, and had her left arm broken. It is a noteworthy fact that the bodies of the dead bore no marks of violence whatever; not a particle of evidence is observable in their appearance to show that they died other than natural deaths. The flesh is nowhere burned, nor is the hair scorched, a fact which excites general comment. The eyes of one of the deceased remained wide open, presenting a ghastly appearance. As I close my letter, there are reports of more deaths, but they are not credited.

INCIDENTS.

Wonderful incidents are reported everywhere, and the town is wild with all sorts of rumors. The lightning for two hours last evening was fearfully grand in appearance. Jagged streaks and flashes of what is commonly termed "forked and chain lightning" leaped from cloud to cloud incessantly. Down the mountain sides, through valleys, and across the waters of the Hudson it burned its way, and old people fail to remember a parallel. At various points along the river dwellings and barns were destroyed by it. Near Poughkeepsie two barns were burned; near Fishkill another; at Fishkill Landing a dwelling was struck twice, but not consumed; at East Haverstraw a barn filled with hay was destroyed; and at Milton another barn was burned. Reports of more disasters are expected, therefore the damage cannot yet be estimated.

Coroner HAGGERTY held an inquest on the dead bodies mentioned above, this morning, and crowds of people endeavored to gain admission at the Court-house. Witnesses were numerous, but they could tell but one story, when the jury found that the persons named came to their deaths by a stroke of lightning while grouped about a willow-tree on Union-avenue, Kingston. One stroke of lightning!

ARREST OF COL. RYAN.

A Charge of Resisting a United States Officer—He is Held to Bail in $15,000 by Commissioner Shields.

About 4 o'clock yesterday evening, just before the closing of the United States Courts, Col. A. C. RYAN, the celebrated Cuban leader, was brought into the Marshal's office by Deputy Marshal ALLEN on a warrant issued for his arrest by the Judge of the Circuit Court. The warrant was issued a few days since, and the arrest of the Colonel was confidently expected, but before it could be put into execution he was apprised of the danger and, for the time, disappeared. It was then thought that he had successfully eluded arrest by taking passage on an outward-bound steamer, and a rumor to that effect seemed to prevail among the authorities in the United States Court; but early yesterday morning information was conveyed to the Marshal's office of his presence in the City, and the officers were immediately put on his track. The Deputy-Marshal, acting on private information, proceeded to Pier No. 28, about 3½ o'clock, and shortly afterward observed the object of his attentions going on board the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, which was about to proceed to Long Branch. The Colonel did not appear to adopt any disguise, and when the Deputy-Marshal produced the authority for his apprehension, he quietly permitted himself to be taken into custody.

The prisoner was brought before Commissioner SHIELDS. The warrant for his arrest was obtained on a charge of resisting and making his escape from Deputy-Marshal DOWLING on the 23d of June, 1869, while under arrest for a violation of the Neutrality laws, in having fitted out an expedition in this country to aid the cause of the Cubans. Mr. DAVIES, Deputy District-Attorney, proposed that the amount of bail be fixed at $25,000, but, on the recommendation of Hon. A. H. PURDY, Assistant District-Attorney, it was reduced to $15,000. Ex-Judge STEWART presented himself as bondsman, the bond being made returnable on the third Monday in October.

The proceedings at the Commissioner's office were witnessed by a large number of the friends of the accused, anxious to aid in his liberation. After the perfection of the bonds, the prisoner was immediately released, and, having thanked the Commissioner for his kindness in waiting several hours to receive bail, and the officials of the District-Attorney's office, in company with his friends, he stepped into a carriage which awaited him, and proceeded on his way to Long Branch.

Before leaving Court he acknowledged in the strongest terms his obligations to Ex-Judge STEWART for obtaining his speedy release and enabling him to continue the prosecution of business of an important nature, which brought him to this country.

In an interview our reporter had with the accused after his release, the latter stated that the President had promised that if he could dispose of the charge of resisting a United States Marshal with Marshal SHARPE, he would not be interfered with on account of his connection with the Cuban struggle. He appeared sensitive with regard to unfair dealing in some quarter, but expressed great satisfaction with the speedy and agreeable termination of the affair.

BASE-BALL.

Unions, of Troy, vs. Mutuals.

Yesterday the noted "Haymakers," of Troy, came down from that interesting suburb of our City to play their return game with the Mutuals, the first having ended in a tie game; and although they brought down a strong team with them, they had to leave town last night again minus the coveted trophy, winning a ball from the Mutuals not appearing to be so easy a task for the Troy ball-tossers as it once was. As a close and exciting contest was anticipated, of course the attendance of spectators was more than usually numerous, some 4,000 or 5,000 people putting in an appearance on the occasion, the pleasant state of the weather helping matters considerably. The Mutuals were on hand in full force and in fine trim for play. Not so the Trojans, however, for they had to put in a substitute for their fine second base player, DICK WOOLVERTON taking his place. The game opened promisingly for a successful issue for the visiting nine, as the first innings' play yielded them 5 runs to the Mutuals 1. Afterward the New-Yorkers began to rally well for the lead, and being kindly assisted by the Haymakers, who went into the muffin business to a considerable extent, they closed the fourth inning with the totals of 9 to 6 in their favor; and in the next three innings adding 13 to their score to the Haymakers', they settled the question of the victory beyond a doubt, by closing the seventh inning with the totals of 22 to 11 in their favor. In the last two innings the Haymakers tried to rally again, but without effect, and so the ninth inning terminated with the score of 24 to 13, in favor of New-York. The general play of the Haymakers was not only poor up to their mark, except at the bat, but their second base proved to be a very bad spot for them. Mr. WILDEY umpired the game to suit both nines, and though not a really first-class display, there were sufficient good plays on both sides to redeem errors, the pitching and catching being excellent, as also the out-fielding on both sides. We give the score below:

MUTUAL.	1B.	PO.	A.	HAYMAKERS.	1B.	PO.	A.
Hatfield, s. s.....	2	3	2	Woolverton, 2d b.....	2	2	1
Eggler, c. f.....	5	3	0	York, c.....	2	3	0
Patterson, l. f....	1	4	0	Fisher, 1st b.....	1	11	0
Nelson, 2d b.....	3	1	1	Flowers, s. s.....	0	2	5
E. Mills, 1st b.....	1	7	0	King, l. f.....	4	2	0
Martin, r. f.....	0	0	0	Bellan, 3d b.....	2	1	2
C. Mills, c.....	3	9	1	Foran, r. f.....	2	0	0
Wolters, p.....	2	1	1	Megary, c.....	3	8	2
Swandell, 3d b....	0	1	3	McMullin, p.....	1	2	1
Totals.....	18	27	8	Totals.....	17	27	11

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual.....	1	0	3	5	0	6	7	1	1—24	
Haymakers..	5	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	2—13	

Umpire—Mr. WILDEY, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifteen minutes.

On Monday the grand match between the Mutuals and Athletics takes place, when a very exciting contest is looked for.

Forest City and Olympic at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—The base-ball match this afternoon between the Forest City of Cleveland and Olympic of Washington, was won by the former, the score being 18 against 17.

The Forest City....	2	0	0	1	2	9	3	0	1—18.	
The Olympics.....	0	0	2	5	4	0	3	0	3—17.	

Robbery at the Jersey City Post-Office.

For some days past letters have been missing from the Post-office box of the Morris Canal Company, at Jersey City. The Postmaster was informed of the fact, and kept a detective at work. The result was that, yesterday, two boys, WM. HOWE and ALEX. ROBINSON, were arrested. HOWE is in the employment of Commissioner MUIRHEAD, and was in the habit of going to the office for the letters of the firm. Finding in some way that the key he possessed would also unlock the post-office box of the Morris Canal Company, he removed from their box, at various times, letters containing checks—one upon an Eastern bank for $900, and various others for smaller amounts; these he attempted to have cashed, mailing them to the various banks, directing them to send to J. F. RANDOLPH, President of the Company, in care of ALEXANDER ROBINSON, No. 67 Steuben-street. These letters were, however, returned, with the statement that the checks were not good without being indorsed. The detectives used a decoy letter, in order to secure the culprits, who were taken before Commissioner JACKSON, and both committed—HOWE, in default of $1,000 bail, and ROBINSON, whom HOWE declares innocent of any knowledge of the affair, as an accomplice and also as a witness.

Arrest of the Yonkers Murderers.

Yesterday forenoon two more of the men implicated in the murder of a bar-tender at Yonkers, on Thursday, were arrested at Jersey City. The information given to the Jersey City authorities by the Harbor Police was incorrect as to the place at which the picnic party would land, and on Thursday evening two of the men escaped, only one of them, GEORGE FURNIVAL, whose arrest we gave yesterday, being taken. Early yesterday morning, Detective CARROLL went to Paterson to make the other arrests, but found that two of the principals had gone to Jersey City; he then telegraphed to Capt. MANN, who, however, was already on the track of the men. They had gone to Jersey City to see about their comrade, of whose arrest they were unaware, and were arrested at TAYLOR'S saloon, Long Dock. The proprietor of the saloon at Excelsior Park appeared against the men for rioting, but could not give positive evidence as to which one had done the murder.

The boy who was in attendance at the shooting-gallery at Excelsior Park was brought to Jersey City yesterday afternoon, and identifies FURNIVAL, arrested there, and POWERS, who is in custody at Paterson, as the leaders in the affray, and the men who stabbed HERMAN SCHNOSBERG, the bar-tender. Detective CARROLL went to Paterson to secure the person of POWERS, but upon the advice of the District-Attorney they refused to give him up, although upon the warrant of Judge MATINDALE, countersigned by Recorder WARREN, of Paterson. It is alleged that there were some irregularities in the warrants, they having been issued in one county for an offense in another, and the offense having been stated to have taken place at Jersey City, while it took place in Bergen County, opposite Yonkers, N. Y. This difficulty, unless arraigned, will lead to the necessity of two trials in two counties of men charged with the same offense. In POWERS' account of the trouble he says that the bar-tender was unable to use his revolver. ROONEY, however, was shot in the side and MURPHY in the head. A man by the name of BRADY was also arrested at Paterson on a telegram from Jersey City, but was discharged, as it was found that he had not been in the excursion at all. The men who committed the act did not belong to the Vigilance Engine Company, who were on the excursion, but were roughs who accompanied it. POWERS has served two terms in the State Prison, and was at the time of his arrest under bail to answer to two different charges of assault and battery.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The annual income from the piers and bulkheads owned by the City on the North River, does not exceed $200,000. The true value of the property is estimated at $20,000,000, and the annual income should be at least a million. The articles which encumber many of the bulkheads and piers, are bricks, lumber, sand, stone, coal, wood, and refuse iron. The floating private establishments moored in front of many of the bulkheads, aside from the market-boats, are used for storing forage and plasterers' materials.

A new Post (No. 75) of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized, Thursday evening, at Prior's Hall, Manhattanville, Comrade C. W. COWTAN, Aid-de-camp Department of New-York, officiating as mustering officer. The following officers of the Post were duly elected and installed: Commander, JOSEPH H. MEREDITH; Senior Vice-Commander, R. H. GREENE; Junior Vice-Commander R. C. WRIGHT. Among the Comrades who assisted at the ceremonies were Commander B. F. FINLEY and Past Senior Vice-Commander SAMUEL G. HATTER, of Sumner Post No. 24.

The ill-treatment of emigrants to this country by foreign steamer agents is provoking much discussion, and more than ever the question is being raised, "Why cannot we have American vessels, and better accommodations for these long-suffering people?" They are often crammed in dark, dirty holds, sometimes twenty days together, their food being of the poorest and coarsest quality, and their liveliest complaints the reward of those who share their meals with them, while at the same time they pay an extortionate price, which goes into the rapacious hands of these heartless men.

The Church Music Association, during the Summer months, has been increasing in strength, in the number of members and in the amount of subscriptions. Mr. GEORGE STRONG still remains its President, and Mr. JAMES PECH its Conductor. The question of consolidating the Association with the various Choral Unions in the City, which is languishing for want of support, is being discussed.

An important meeting of the Board of Police will be held on Monday next, which will be the first held for several days, owing to the absence of Commissioners SMITH and MANIERRE from the City. As a consequence, there is a large amount of business awaiting disposition, including the appointment of two Captains to fill the vacancies made by the resignation of Capt. DICKSON and the death of Capt. LORD.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WM. P. BYRNE'S Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway: 6 A. M., 70°; 8 A. M., 71°; 10 A. M., 79°; noon, 89½°; 2 P. M., 89°; 4 P. M., 81°; 6 P. M., 76°; 8 P. M., 73°; 10 P. M., 70°; 12 P. M., 66°.

Superintendent JOURDAN was better, yesterday, but his condition is yet too critical to permit him to leave his home, and his trip to the South has therefore been postponed. He is, however, out of all danger, and his convalescence is only a matter of time.

The Collector's Office at the Custom-house, continues to be thronged daily by applicants for office, but no changes are being made. Since Mr. MURPHY'S inauguration as Collector the principal appointments made have been to fill vacancies caused by resignation.

The *débris* caused by the repairs and alterations to the Post-office has been hauled away, and now the attachés have very comfortable and convenient quarters, which will answer their purpose pro tem until the new Post-office building is completed.

Our French and Irish residents contemplate a procession through the City, and a festival at one of the suburban parks, in aid of the wounded French soldiers of the present war. The preliminaries have been arranged.

CHARLES DORSON, of No. 296 Second-street, was picked up in the street, last evening, intoxicated, but when taken to the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house it was found that his leg was broken and he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. The Police do not report how the injury was received.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were the bark *America*, from Bremen, with 102, and the steam-ship *Cumbria*, from Glasgow, with 402 passengers. Total, 504.

JOHN KAUSKI, a clerk in the Naval Office, who has been in the revenue service since he was twelve years of age, has been removed, and Mr. EDWARD FAY has been transferred to his desk.

JOHN MCDERMOTT, a fireman of No. 6 Company, was injured yesterday by falling while on duty at the gasoline fire in Maiden-lane, which continued to blaze throughout the day, requiring the constant attention of a considerable force of firemen.

JOHN FALLON yesterday fell from his truck, in West-street, and received several severe cuts. He was taken to his home, No. 534 West Forty-fifth-street.

MARY FITZGERALD, seven years of age, of No. 9 Pell-street, while playing on the third floor of No. 10 Pell-street, fell through the hatchway to the first floor and was seriously injured. She was taken to the Park Hospital.

DAVID FLAHERTY was found, last evening, at the corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, with a cut on the head, which he had received from a fall while intoxicated.

A kerosene lamp exploded, last evening, on the third floor of No. 505 East Twelfth-street, occupied by Mrs. HITCHMAN as a dwelling, doing slight damage to property, but injuring none of the inmates.

FRANK WOOD, aged eight years, fell, yesterday, from a fence in Twenty-third-street, breaking his wrist. He was taken to his home, No. 270 West Twenty-fifth-street, by the Police.

HENRY CRUMLEY, No. 327 East Thirty-first-street, was committed by Justice COULTER, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for committing a brutal assault upon his wife.

BROOKLYN.

RANDOLPH B. LOOMAS, an agent for the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, was arrested, yesterday, on complaint of that Company, charged with embezzling $128. He denied the charge, but was held to answer by Justice BUCKLEY.

About 12 o'clock noon, yesterday, one of the engineers at work on the East River Bridge, discovered a slight fire in the wood-work in the south-east corner of the cassion, near the bottom. On investigation it was found to have been caused by the ignition of escaped gas; before it could be extinguished, the entire bottom of the cassion had to be flooded with water. Apart, however, from the waste of time, there was no serious loss.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner JONES, on the body of WILLHEMINA LIGNER, of Steuben-street, near Myrtle-avenue, who, it was supposed, had committed suicide on Wednesday by taking poison. The testimony showed that she had for some time past been in poor health and low spirits. It was also shown that she had been in the habit of drinking morphine, and that her death had been produced by an overdose of it. The jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, and condemned the selling of all poisonous liquids and substances unless upon the requisition of a regular physician.

The Executive Committee of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society have already decided upon the order of rehearsals and concerts for the Winter. Five concerts will be given altogether, the first on Saturday, Nov. 19, the last on Saturday, April 8. There will, as usual, be three public rehearsals for each concert. CARL BERGMANN is to be the leader of the orchestra, and the number of musicians will be increased to 100 if the number of subscribers be increased from 1,000 to 1,500. The subscription price is to be $8 for a full set of tickets, and $5 to professional musicians. Rehearsal tickets will be sold alone if desired for $5 a set, and extra sets of concert tickets to members for $5.

PATRICK COLLIER, aged sixty-nine years, residing on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, quarreled with his wife, yesterday, and stabbed her in the abdomen with a pocket-knife, inflicting a severe, if not fatal, wound.

On the 5th of next month the new College of St. John the Baptist, pleasantly located at the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, will be open under the management of Rev. S. T. LANDRY and a corps of five efficient teachers.

LONG ISLAND.

On the last day of the colored bush-meeting, at Train's Meadow, one of the Hunter's Point constables alleges that the negroes set upon him, took his club, shield, and revolver from him, and then unmercifully beat him with clubs, and made a serious attack upon him with a razor, inflicting a serious if not fatal wound upon his neck. Although great exertions have been made to secure the arrest of the rioters, they have not been arrested.

A Setauket wanderer, one VINCENT SMITH, who left that place in 1849, at the time of the California gold fever, has returned, no richer, except in gray hairs, than when he left, twenty-one years ago. His wanderings have been from California to the British Possessions and Alaska, and for a large part of the time he has been lost to his family. He found his wife awaiting his return.

A sad accident happened to an infant son of JOHN FLANAGAN, a resident of Riverhead, on Tuesday morning. It seems that while the mother was washing, the child was asleep on the floor, lying face downward, with its head upon a pillow, near the stove. The mother, while taking some clothes from the boiler, accidentally upset it, and before the child could be rescued, the boiling water had run underneath it completely scalding its neck, breast and arms. The child died in great agony the next day.

July reports show the following earnings for the Long Island Railroad during the month: Freight, $26,459; passengers, $51,337. Total, $77,796, which makes a gross earning of $495 15 per mile of track operated by the road; miles of track, 157. The following are the earnings of the South-side Railroad for the same month: For freight, $20,699; for passengers, $34,300. Total, $54,999, which makes an earning of $887 08 per mile of track operated; miles of track, sixty-two.

Four tons of blue-fish were shipped from the station of Blue Point (South-side Railroad) on Tuesday. The entire shipment of blue-fish over the road that day amounting to eight tons.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

WILLIAM MANSFIELD, JOHN MCVEY and his mother, MARGARET MCVEY, after attending a funeral yesterday, got grossly intoxicated and drove about Mott Haven in a wagon at a furious rate, endangering the lives of citizens, screeching yelling and otherwise conducting themselves in a disorderly manner. They were arrested and taken before Justice FULLER, who fined MANSFIELD $15, and in default of payment sent him to the County Jail for thirty days. MARGARET MCVEY was fined $5, which she paid. JOHN MCVEY was fined $15 and ordered to pay $15 also for a policeman's coat, which he tore to pieces while resisting the effort to arrest him. He was likewise required to pay $5 for having his child and horse taken care of during his temporary incarceration, amounting in all to $40, which he paid and went home, convinced that his spree had been rather a costly one.

Coroner BATHGATE held an inquest yesterday in Edsall-street, Mott Haven, on the body of ANN MUNDAY, who died from the effects of a drunken spree, of about six weeks' duration. Verdict accordingly.

A barn situated in the town of Greenburg belonging to ETHAN FLAGG, Esq., of Yonkers, was struck by lightning on Thursday night, and entirely destroyed, together with about twenty tons of hay, valued at $1,200.

NEW-JERSEY.

There is likely to be somewhat of a division of the Democratic Party in Hudson County. On Thursday evening at the Eighth Ward, Jersey City, a meeting was held under the call of the Executive Committee, at which much opposition to the nomination of ORESTES CLEVELAND was shown. Mr. WOLBERT made a speech in which he charged Mr. CLEVELAND with having been responsible for the boulevard scheme, and with lobbying in Trenton last Winter in behalf of the wooden pavement interest. He also brought up the Congressman's absences from the House which numbered 169. Addresses were delivered by Mr. FARLEY, Prof. DUNDON and ÆNEAS FITZPATRICK, the two latter also reflecting on Congressman CLEVELAND'S course. Resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned until Monday night.

A man named DANIEL SODEN, No. 89 Congress-street, Newark, yesterday, took from in front of Centre Market two horses, a wagon and a load of muskmelons. The owner, Mr. JOHN W. DORREMUS, of Bergen, soon missed his property, and, with a policeman, started in pursuit of the thief, overtaking him before he got out of the city. He was taken before Police Justice DEAN, and was fully committed for trial.

In the Fifth Collection District of New-Jersey the returns were made up to June 30, 1870. The receipts from liquors of various sorts were $573,388; from tobacco, $187,913—these two items giving one-third of the entire receipts. The income tax yielded $790,054, and from other sources $601,621, in all $2,152,976—an increase of $238,000 over the returns for last year.

On Thursday evening, the Democrats of the Eighth Ward, Jersey City, met and organized for the Fall campaign. Mr. JOHN MCGRATH was chosen temporary chairman. Resolutions were read bearing upon the coming elections, and pledging the Association to stand by the Democratic Party and its nominations, and urging upon the party the selection of honest and capable men. The meeting was then organized permanently, by the election of Capt. M. EGAN as President. Other officers were elected, and the meeting adjourned, to meet on Monday next.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, has finished the inquest in the case of the brakeman who was killed on Saturday afternoon in Bergen tunnel. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased was killed by being run over by an Erie train, but were unable to determine the manner by which he came under the cars. They deprecated the condition of the tunnel, and recommended that the number of rocks jutting from the sides and top of the tunnel be removed, and that an order be issued by the Company forbidding brakemen to pass along the tops of the cars while the trains are in the tunnel.

Ex-Alderman JOHN BRILL, of Newark, about seventy years of age, and a very highly-respected citizen, died very suddenly early yesterday morning. He retired in his usual health, and before morning called on his wife to get him a drink of water, and, after partaking of it, died almost immediately. He leaves a property of $100,000 to $150,000.

DENNIS HURLEY, a truck-driver, was thrown from his truck at Pavonia-avenue and Prospect-street, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, and badly hurt. The wheel passed over his head, completely scalping one half of it, and tearing the left ear entirely out of the head, exposing the skull. He was attended by Drs. REEVES and PENDERGAST, and removed to his home at South and Coles streets.

A little girl was walking on the railroad-track near Camden, yesterday, and was run over and killed by a passing train. It is supposed that she thought the train was on the opposite track, as she could not have failed to hear its approach.

A boy named MICHAEL DESMOND, of Newark, commenced work in N. E. JAMES & CO.'s tin japaning factory Thursday, and before night accidentally let a trap hammer fall on the fingers of his right hand, crushing them so that they were necessarily amputated.

The report that the switch-tender on the Morris and Essex Railroad who caused the recent accident at Roseville Station, had left unceremoniously was an error. He has been promptly discharged by the Company.

THOS. FARRAL, a boy fourteen years of age, in attempting to jump on the cars of the Ogden Mine Railroad, fell under the wheels and was instantly killed.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 26.—Capt. Francis M. Cooley, at his own request, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States. Lieut. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty with Company E, Engineer Battalion, and ordered to Boston to report to Col. H. W. Benham, for duty. First-Lieut. W. B. Nesbitt is, at his own request, honorably discharged from the service. Second-Lieut. Eugene Pickett, Twenty-second Infantry, is ordered to report by letter to Brig.-Gen. McDowell, of the Retiring Board, for examination, when summoned. First-Lieut. James Lawrence is ordered to Carlisle Barracks, to accompany recruits to New-Mexico. Capt. Geo. W. Ballantine, unassigned, is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, to proceed home and await orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—The market for American Securities opened steady and closed quiet. Stocks opened firmer and higher and closed dull. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money.....	91⅛	....	91⅛
Consols for account.....	91⅛	....	91⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1862.....	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old.....	86¼	86¼	86¼
U. S. 5-20s of 1867.....	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛
U. S. 10-40s.....	82¼	83¼	82¼
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares.....	100⅛	....	100⅛
Erie Railway shares.....	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares.....	22½	....	22

FRANKFORT, Aug. 26.—United States 5-20 Bonds are steady at 91¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—The Bourse closed firm yesterday; Rentes, 61f. 25c. Today the Bourse is dull; Rentes, 60f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.—COTTON—The market opened dull, and closed dull and declining. The following are the quotations and sales:

	11¾ A. M.	2 P. M.	4¾ P. M.
Middling Upland.....	8¾d.	8¾d.	8¾d.
Middling Orleans...	9¼d.	9¼d. @ 9⅜d.	9¼d. @ 9⅜d.

Total sales of the day..... 8,000
Total sales for export and speculation..... 1,000
Total sales of the week..... 60,000
Total sales for export..... 11,000
Total sales for speculation..... 4,000

The stock in port is estimated at 824,000 bales, of which 261,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 67,000 bales, of which 6,000 were American. The stock afloat is 414,000 bales, of which 58,000 are American.

TRADE REPORT.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull.

BREADSTUFFS—California White Wheat quiet and steady. Western Flour quiet and steady. Oats, 3s. 4d. ₱ bushel. The receipts of Wheat at this port for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, of which 5,000 were American.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard quiet. Cheese, 61s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Beef buoyant. Bacon firm.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Calcutta LINSEED heavy at 53s. Refined PETROLEUM firmer at 1s. 1½d. @ 1s. 2d. TALLOW dull at 43s. @ 43s. 6d. ₱ cwt. SUGAR active at 21s. 6d. @ 21s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and firm at 27s. @ 27s. 3d. for do., afloat. TURPENTINE firm.

Refined PETROLEUM closed at 1s. 9d.; Spirits PETROLEUM, 12d.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—COTTON opened at 100½f. ₱ cwt. for Orleans, and closed at 101f.

HAVRE, Aug. 26.—COTTON is quoted at 100f. ₱ cwt. for Orleans.

ANTWERP, Aug. 26.—PETROLEUM is quiet at 51½f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 26.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels. Railroad SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 16,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull; sales, 20,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, fresh receipts, at $1 13; 7,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, about $1 22. CORN dull; sales, car lots, No. 2 Western, 80c.; 10,000 bushels Rejected, 77c. OATS dull; sales, 3,000 bushels New No. 1 Toledo, 36c. RYE dull; New nominally 85c. BARLEY—None here. PEAS nominally at 1 10 for Canadian. SEEDS dull, at $2 @ $2 25 for New Timothy. PORK steady at $30. LARD steady at 16¼c. @ 16½c. HIGHWINES dull, at 92c. retail lots. The CATTLE market during the entire week has been somewhat more active than of late, with no decline on good stock and a slight advance on poor; Fair to good went off early in the market, and at the close Texas went off with equal ease at a slight advance over last week. The receipts the week were 871 cars, against 422 last week, all of which changed hands. SHEEP—The receipts this week amounted to 10,516 head, and all sold at full quotations. No sales were made at higher rates than those already reported. HOGS—The receipts of Hogs are reported to only 6,109 head this week, most of which went through East, the sales here being only for City Slaughter, at a decline of ¼c. from the advance last reported.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 26.—Nothing doing in WHEAT. RYE quiet. CORN in very limited request, and held at previous quotations; 72c. @ 86c. for Western Mixed. BARLEY—Nothing done. BARLEY-MALT continues in good request; sales 7,000 bushels State, from two-rowed State Barley, on private terms. OATS rather quiet; sales 500 bushels New State at 35c. Market for BEEVES opened tame; supply of Cattle large, numbering 6,235 head, 1,632 over that of last week; first-class Cattle held fully up to last week's prices, and sales of that description fully up to that mark, but for medium and low grades the market was irregular; best stock held at 9¼c. ₱ lb., live weight, and for a very fine drove 9¾c. was refused. The range was from this down to 5½c. for Texas Market for MILCH COWS dull; ruling prices $50 @ $65 for common to fair. RECEIPTS—SHEEP and LAMBS have been small, only 35 car-loads having been received during the week; the average quality of both is reported fair, but not up superior to the offerings of last week; the demand has been and still continues good both for the East and South, and the market rules strong for both Lambs and Sheep; the range for the former is 8½c. @ 9¼c., and the later 4c. @ 7c. For HOGS there is an improved demand in this market, and those in the trade here are now disposed to buy for slaught